



# Cambridge retains lead in world traitor league

CAMBRIDGE University's production of twentieth century traitors has, alas, been world class. Some colleges, admittedly, have done better (or worse) than others. Trinity clearly tops the university league of KGB moles (chief among them Kim Philby, John Cairncross, Guy Burgess and Anthony Blunt), as it does of Nobel laureates. Oxford's record on both Soviet moles and Nobel prizes is inferior to Cambridge's, but there have been repeated suggestions, most recently in yesterday's *Guardian* (or you might wish to say Wednesday's Washington press conference), that Oxford's mole production has been seriously underestimated.

The first significant attempt to boost the reputation of Oxford traitors came in 1981 when Chapman Pincher's claim that Sir Roger Hollis, graduate of Worcester College, Oxford, and director general of M15 from 1956 to

1965, had been a Soviet spy, made the front pages. Mr Pincher's story was subsequently repeated in *Spycatcher* by his principal source, Peter Wright. It has since been authoritatively dismissed by, among others, Oleg Gordievsky, who worked as a British mole within the KGB from 1974 to 1985.

In 1987, there were other claims that, although Hollis was innocent, his M15 deputy, Graham Mitchell, of Magdalen College, Oxford, had been a Soviet super-mole. The circle of mole hunters who still credit that implausible tale is probably even smaller than those who believe in the guilt of the much-maligned Hollis.

Ironically, the KGB bungled its only known opportunity over the past decade to recruit an Oxford mole within M15. On Easter Sunday, 1983, a middle-ranking M15 officer, Michael Bettaney,

## KGB claims of an Oxford spy ring to match Cambridge's "magnificent five" seem less than convincing, says Christopher Andrew

graduate of Pembroke College, Oxford, stuffed an envelope of M15 documents through the letter box of the KGB resident (head of station) in London, Arkadi Guk. Bettaney, however, had failed to grasp that Guk's role within the KGB somewhat resembled that of Inspector Clouseau within the French *Sûreté*. Guk dismissed the approach as an M15 provocation. Two further packets of highly classified documents pushed through his letter box by Bettaney were interpreted as further provocations by the hapless Guk. Bettaney was later sentenced to 23 years in jail.

Now the former KGB First Chief (foreign intelligence) Directorate claims that it will produce detailed evidence of Oxford traitors whose work, it

alleges, was as "crucial" as that of the Cambridge moles. There has been no doubt for some time that the KGB (then the NKVD) was recruiting in Oxford as well as Cambridge during the 1930s. A decade ago, I interviewed on BBC *Timewatch* the retired Oxford don Jennifer Hart, who described the unsuccessful attempts to recruit her by a KGB controller. If the former KGB really does open its Oxford archives, they will undoubtedly reveal successes as well as failures.

For the moment, however, we should be naive to take KGB publicity entirely at its face value. This time last year, as reported in *The Times*, the KGB released allegedly sensational KGB files which, according to Oleg Tsarev of the KGB public relations depart-

ment (who is also involved in the recent publicity about the Oxford revelations) showed that in May, 1941, Rudolf Hess, after his flight to Scotland, gave the British Hitler's invasion plans against the Soviet Union. Few Western historians take that remarkable allegation seriously.

Mr Tsarev's claims that Oxford moles played as crucial a role as their Cambridge counterparts also appear at first sight less than convincing. Since the second world war, the KGB has privately identified five of its agents as able than the rest. All were Cambridge graduates: Philby, Cairncross, Blunt, Burgess and Donald Maclean. After the release of the film *The Magnificent Seven* in 1960, the KGB began calling them "the magnificent five". The claim that Maclean was "by far the most important Soviet agent in the Cambridge group" is equally implausible.

For the moment, it is reasonable to suspect that part of the former KGB's motive for a selective release of files on some of its past successes derives from a desire to rehabilitate its tarnished reputation. The most important KGB documents to become available since last August's coup are, probably, not those promised us by Mr Tsarev, but those collected by Mr Gordievsky during his 11 years as a British mole.

Mr Gordievsky's documents include KGB directives on operations in Britain, the United States and elsewhere, as recently as the beginning of the Gorbachev era. They reveal a KGB which, by the 1980s, was very far from the glory days of its Oxbridge recruitment in the 1930s.

Dr Christopher Andrew, director of studies in history at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, is co-author of *KGB: The Inside Story*.

## Scott creates fine sequel to the Fifth Man

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE unveiling of the KGB archives in Moscow has added a new twist to the decades-old hunt for British moles working for the Russians during and after the second world war. Just as the search for the Fifth Man created a literary industry of its own, so the attempt to identify the mysterious "Scott", leader of an Oxford spy ring, will generate a heated debate.

The Oxford ring never achieved the *cause célèbre* status of the famous Cambridge ring, partly because none of the suspects defected to Moscow. However, the reference to the leader of the Oxford ring with his code-name Scott in the files, which are to be published in a deal with the Russian intelligence service, indicates that the more powerful and influential Cambridge spy team may have been backed up by an effective second espionage group.

Peter Wright, the former M15 officer, referred to the Oxford ring in his controversial book *Spycatcher*. He said a left-wing dining and discussion club called *Clarendon* which met during the 1930s was a centre for Soviet espionage recruitment. He named two members of the ring including Bernard Floud, a Labour MP, who committed suicide shortly after being interrogated by M15 on suspicion of being a Soviet agent.

Mr Wright made no mention of an agent codenamed Scott. Yesterday, Oleg Gordievsky, the former KGB officer who worked for the British secret intelligence service M16, said he was not aware of an Oxford ring and did not know who Scott might be. According to the KGB files, Scott was an old Etonian who held a senior

position in the Foreign Office. Two names have emerged in recent years: men whose careers were affected by a degree of mystery, intrigue and suspicion. One was Peter Wilson, former chairman of Sotheby's, who died in 1984, and worked for M16 during the second world war. Throughout much of his career there were rumours that he was the Fifth Man in the Philby, Burgess, Maclean and Blunt spy scandals. The rumours were fuelled by his sudden departure from Sotheby's in 1979, four days after the exposure of Anthony Blunt as a former Soviet spy.

Mr Wilson was educated at Eton and at New College, Oxford. While serving with M16, he worked in Washington.

Chapman Pincher, the author of spy books, said yesterday, "Peter Wright told me that Peter Wilson was suspected by M15."

The other candidate was Sir Anthony Rumbold, a former senior British diplomat, who was alleged to have been named by a Soviet defector, Rupert Allason, the Tory MP for Torbay who writes under the pseudonym Nigel West, said in his book *The Friends: Britain's Post-War Secret Intelligence Operations*: "Rumbold had enjoyed a lifelong friendship with Donald Maclean. He had been best man at Rumbold's first marriage. There was no new evidence against Rumbold, so the case was passed to M15 and shelved."

Blunt, who died in 1983, was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. He joined the Foreign Office in 1935 and had postings in Washington, Prague, Paris, London, Thailand and Vienna.



Fountain of gold: Nicky Harris, of Bonhams, holding a 1903 Waterman fountain pen, expected to fetch up to £7,000 at auction in London tomorrow. It is thought that only about five of the pens still exist

## Hospitals face £200m deficit

By JEREMY LAURANCE, HEALTH SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

LONDON'S hospitals could be overspent by £200 million by the end of the financial year, according to health authority managers. The size of the deficit, more than four times higher than appears in published plans, could spell disaster for big institutions unless swift action is taken.

Financial plans for the four Thames regions show that they have set aside £45 million this year in contingency funds to help hospitals in difficulty. But managers at the annual conference of the National Association of Health Authorities and

Trusts in Harrogate said that the health authorities were using accounting devices to disguise the amount being held back, which was in reality much higher. Much of the growth money allocated to London this year is being held in reserve to shore up services rather than to expand them, they said.

John Cooper, chief executive of the Royal Free Hospital trust, said "It is widely believed that far more extensive contingency reserves are being made by the regions which could be as much as £200 million."

A report from the King's Fund Commission earlier this week recommended the closure of at least 15 hospitals and 5,000 beds in London over the next 18 years, but managers said that the time scale was too long. "Major decisions have got to be made within the year," David Marlow, chief executive of Hammersmith and Queen Charlotte hospitals, said.

University College and Middlesex hospitals are already facing a £20 million shortfall on their contract income for this year. Charing Cross Hospital has set aside

£18 million this year and £25 million next year. St Bartholomew's is rumoured to be in a similar position.

The true situation in London is worse than acknowledged because the special hospitals, including the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, are funded separately and are not part of the internal market.

A government enquiry under Sir Bernard Tomlinson, which is expected to recommend immediate measures to avert disaster, is due to report to ministers in the autumn.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

## Open verdict given on sunken vessel

Improved shipping identification procedures were called for yesterday by an inquest jury which returned open verdicts on five trawlers who died when their boat sank in the Strait of Dover last August. The 43-tonne *Ocean Hound* sank at night, probably after being hit by two ships. The jury foreman at the inquest in Brixham, Devon recommended that identification devices should be fitted to ships, and the coroner said in his summing-up: "Investigations of this nature could be made so much easier if ships carried a form of automatic signalling device which would indicate their identity. The trawlers were the skipper and co-owner, Alan Nicholson, 37, his son James, 17, Keith Curtis, 54, Mark Davies, 26 and Andrew Nash, 30. The inquest was told by Keith Dixon, of the transport department's Marine Accidents Investigation Branch, that it was impossible to trace the vessels that collided with the trawler. The *Ocean Hound* was probably clipped by a ship off the Kent coast at 11.37pm on August 10 and capsized. It appears to have drifted for almost six hours before possibly being smashed and sunk by an impact from another unknown craft.

## Judge faces questions

Tables will be turned on a crown court judge tomorrow when he will face questions from the public. Judge Fox, QC, will be on hand to answer queries from people attending what is believed to be the first open day of its kind, at Teesside combined courts in Middlesbrough. On view will be the judges' chambers, their retiring and dining rooms, a jury room, a civil court, three crown courts, including one equipped with a video link for sensitive evidence, administrative offices and the cells. The Lord Chancellor's department has chosen the Teesside complex as it is one of the country's newest, having been opened last month by Lord Justice Taylor, the new Lord Chief Justice. Other courts elsewhere in the country are expected to be opened to the public later this year.

## Hope for heart victims

Magnesium injected into the veins of heart attack victims can reduce deaths by a quarter, according to a study published in this week's *Lancet*. Dr Kent Woods and colleagues at the University of Leicester and Leicester Royal Infirmary tested the treatment on 2,316 patients. They administered magnesium sulphate intravenously over a 24-hour period as soon as possible after the patient arrived in hospital. The results showed that for every 1,000 patients treated, 25 lives were saved. "This is a simple, safe and cheap treatment for suspected acute heart attack, costing no more than a few pounds per patient treated," Dr Woods said. Professor Desmond Julien of the British Heart Foundation said that it was likely that the use of magnesium would become routine.

## Chess win confirmed

England has finished in tenth place in the World Chess Olympics in Manila after the end of the last adjourned games. Russia, headed by Gary Kasparov, the world champion, took the gold medal with 39 points out of a possible 56, with Uzbekistan the silver with 35 points and Armenia the bronze with 34.5. The other top teams, in order, were America, Latvia, Iceland, Croatia, Georgia and Ukraine. The challenge from the fragmented states of the former Soviet Union proved too much for England who had been seeded second before the event. Especially outstanding was the performance of Uzbekistan, whose team included only one grandmaster. The English team finished just ahead of Germany, Czechoslovakia, China, Hungary, Sweden, Holland and France.

## Trouser rule contested

Preparations for the annual degree ceremony at Birmingham University next month have led some women who will be graduating to challenge a ruling on who can wear trousers. Letters from university administrators to 2,500 students who will be awarded their degrees state that men should wear a dark suit, white shirt and tie while women ought to be attired in dark skirt and white blouse. But some women want the right to wear trousers and have collected 1,000 names in protest at the ruling, which they say is sexist and old-fashioned. The petition is being sent to Professor Sir Michael Thompson, the vice-chancellor. Matthew Cruick, the students' guild president, was assured yesterday by administrators, however, that no woman would be barred from the degree awards for wearing trousers.

## New C4 chief named

Sir Michael Bishop, right, is to be the next chairman of Channel 4 Television. It was announced yesterday. Already deputy chairman, he takes up his new position on the board later in the year. David Plowright becomes deputy chairman. The outgoing chairman Sir Richard Attenborough said that the new appointments would ensure the continuation of the channel's editorial quality and independence.



## Schoolboy detained

A 15-year-old schoolboy with convictions for rape and burglary was found guilty at the Old Bailey of robbery and possessing an imitation firearm. Judge Coombe, QC, ordered the boy, of Wandsworth, southwest London, to be detained for three years in addition to the two years and ten months he is serving for rape. In December 1990 the boy was given a two-year supervision order for burglary and possession of a weapon. Since then he has been found guilty of four burglaries. Last November, on bail charged with raping a girl aged 14, he robbed a youth at gunpoint.

## Arsonist jailed

A woman who set fire to a nursing home, killing a resident, was jailed for eight years yesterday. Doris Simpson, 83, died after being overcome by smoke when Nnalu Uduku, 34, set fire to The Limes in Keighley, West Yorkshire, last June. Leeds Crown Court was told. Louise Godfrey, for the prosecution, said that Uduku had started the fire because the home was losing £2,000 a month. Uduku, of Woodford Green, northeast London, denied arson and manslaughter.

### CORRECTIONS

In our report yesterday of Mr Irving Scholar's successful libel action we said that Mr Scholar had authorised the sale of the footballer Paul Gascoigne to the Italian club Lazio. Mr Scholar has asked us to point out that he did not authorise this sale and was opposed to it throughout his time at Tottenham Hotspur football club.

Global Biodiversity, the new encyclopaedia of the earth's living organisms, is published by Chapman and Hall, and not, as reported yesterday, by the compilers, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre.



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مركزنا الأصلي

Minesweeper stands by after Cornish fishermen accuse French crews of sabotage off the Scillies

# Skipper says he will sail again despite risk of trouble

BY LIN JENKINS

THE skipper of one of the fishing boats involved in a violent clash with French trawlers resolved yesterday to retrieve his damaged equipment despite the risk of another confrontation.

Andrew Stephens, captain of the 36ft *Britannia IV*, took stock in the shelter of Newlyn harbour, Cornwall, repaired damage from Wednesday evening's incident, and prepared to sail again today. The boat, with two others, had been fishing in the waters ten miles north of the Isles of Scilly for three days without seeing another vessel. When the two French 100ft steel trawlers appeared, they feared trouble, but were shocked when the French ran through their nets.

"Some boats have a bit of a reputation. As usual we told them the position of our nets, but once they had it they blatantly ignored it. We even put our boat right under the bow of his but he would have run us over if we had not moved," Mr Stephens said. "The crew were all too aware that the French trawler, nearly three times the length of their wooden boat, would have sunk them. His brother Luke, co-owner of the boat, is in no doubt that it was deliberate sabotage. 'It has happened before, but not to that extent. Normally they just go for our gear, but this time it was nastier.'"

The French stern-trawlers appeared at 5pm on Wednesday fishing for a different catch to the British tangle-netters, which employ a different technique (see illustration). All pleas from the *Britannia IV*, the *Sardia Louise* and *St Ury* were ignored. When they went alongside, the French crews threatened to ram them. The crew of the *St Ury* was forced to take cover in the wheelhouse when metal chains and rods showed over the deck, causing considerable damage. All three boats fled and alerted the Falmouth coastguard.

The Royal Navy minesweeper HMS *Brecon*, assigned to the fisheries protection fleet, arrived to prevent further trouble. Fish-

## THE CLASH

ermen are convinced that the French will not try anything while the vessel is in the area. Danny Phillips, captain of the *Sardia Louise*, said: "They deliberately destroyed our nets. When we confronted them they were threatening us with all sorts of things. The chains thrown on to one boat show the sort of mood they were in."

None of the fishermen could think of a reason for the incident. The Cornish boats, fishing for monkfish and turbot, had set their nets in lines on the seabed two or three days earlier. After three days, they would have expected to lift about 3½ tonnes of fish, which would be sold at Newlyn fish market.

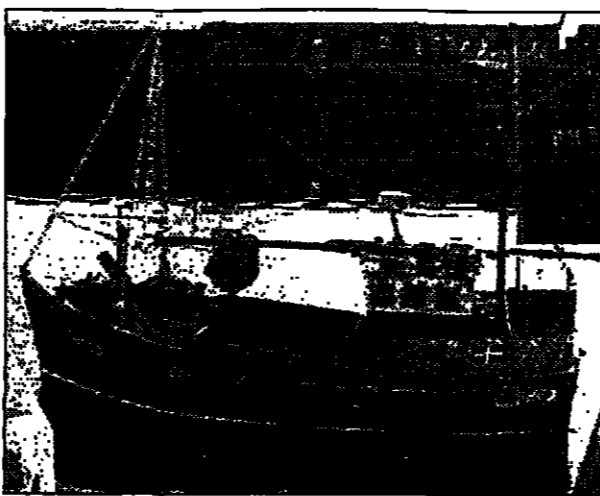
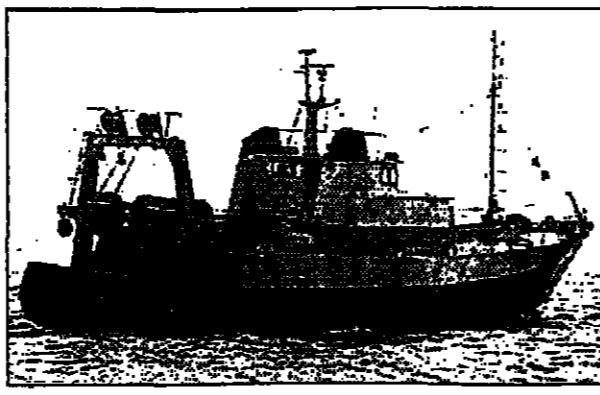
The French use a different method, trawling their nets behind the vessel fishing for cod and hake. Simon Cowen, 29, the third crew member on *Britannia IV*, said: "In the ground we were on there was not a lot of fish for them. We were after different things and if we had planned it together we could have both fished. This sort of thing has happened before, but usually we manage to get our nets out of the way in time."

Tackle worth £2,000 was lost. Richard Banks, chief executive of the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations, estimated that such disputes had cost the British fishing industry £500,000 in the past five years.

Talks between the two countries and the Irish Republic had established a working relationship centred on the rotation of fishing areas. The system had broken down because a few French vessels refused to obey the rules, he said.

Mike Townsend, of the Cornish Fisheries Association, said the government had been aware for some time of the behaviour of the company-owned French trawlers. "They are always going through the nets. It's time the government did something about it."

Peter Millar, page 18



Net loss: Andrew Stephens and Danny Phillips, skippers of two British boats, right; the French trawler *Larche*, above left; and the *Britannia IV* back at Newlyn



## Townfolk name two boats

FROM SEAN MAC CARTHAIGH IN PARIS

NONE of the French fishermen allegedly involved in the incident could be found in the small town of Concarneau yesterday, but locals insisted that only two trawlers, not three as originally reported, played a part in the dispute.

These were said to be *L'Arche*, a relatively new,

small vessel which is skippered by its owner, and the older 110ft *La Rhapsodie*, with a crew of 12.

The local fishermen said that they believed this was the first time English and French trawlers fishing for the same catch had clashed violently, but added that there was resentment among trawlermen because at least one of the Cornwall-registered boats fished by day and left nets in the water by night.

In the past, there has been conflict between Spanish fishermen over their use of nets up to 30 kilometres long and their French counterparts. There have also been clashes between Frenchmen from different ports when cables holding nets have been cut.

## Privatisation looms over Nelson's nursery

BY MICHAEL EVANS DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE Royal Navy's fishery protection squadron, which was guarding British trawlers yesterday from further attacks by rival French boats, has been in operation for more than six centuries and ranks Horatio Nelson among its former captains. But its future is in doubt because of proposals by the

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to privatise fishery protection.

The ministry pays the navy more than £6 million a year for the 12-boat squadron's work, covering about 40 per cent of its operating costs. The privatisation proposal, being studied by the Cabinet Office, is aimed at cutting that cost. The navy is worried that, if privatisation is

## FISHERY PROTECTION

approved, the squadron, based in Rosyth, Fife, may have to be scrapped. The squadron employs 420 crew and 150 navy personnel, with many of the navy's junior officers taking their first command on fishery protection vessels.

The navy is adamant that the violent incident between the French and British trawlers underlines the need to maintain armed fishery protection vessels. The United Kingdom fishery limits patrolled by the squadron cover more than 200,000 square miles and extend up to 200 miles from the coast. Within that area lie some

of the richest fishing grounds in the world which attract many foreign fishermen. The squadron is responsible for seeing that only vessels from countries which have agreements with Britain fish inside the area. At any one time, there may be more than 600 vessels, British and foreign, fishing within the limits. The navy stopped 137 last year for illegal activities.

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## Verdict given on stolen vessel

Following identification procedures were called for a vessel which returned open to the sea after being hijacked by two ships. The vessel was found in Bristol, Devon, and a new driver should be fitted to it. The vessel was found in Bristol, Devon, and a new driver should be fitted to it. The vessel was found in Bristol, Devon, and a new driver should be fitted to it.

## faces questions

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## for heart victims

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## C4 chief named

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## Fishermen grow ruthless as catches diminish

BY MICHAEL HORNSEY AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

SKIRMISHES between British and French fishing vessels off the south and southwest coasts of England occur quite often and reflect growing competition for depleted fish stocks. The most frequent clashes are between boats of different size using different types of net to catch the same type of fish.

The latest incident, some 16 miles northwest of the Isles of Scilly, appears to be the most violent so far. French steel-hulled trawlers more than 100ft long, which drag big conical nets along the seabed, deliberately cut through and destroyed the fixed-position tangle nets being used by three smaller English vessels.

The tangle nets, which are about half a mile long and up to 5ft high, are anchored to the seabed. The position of

## BATTLEGROUND

the nets, which are hauled in every four days or so, is marked on the surface by buoys. Each small wooden boat, no more than 35ft long, can carry up to 20 such nets, which are usually set parallel to each other about 200 yards apart.

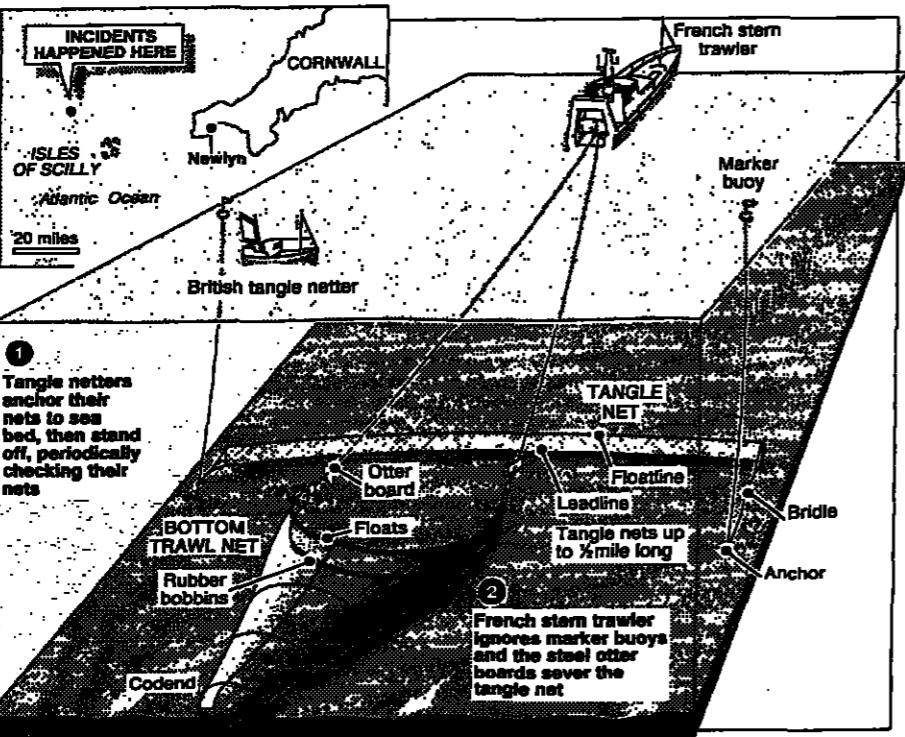
Mike Townsend, chief executive of the Cornish Fish Producers' Organisation, in Newlyn, Cornwall, said yesterday: "Our relations with most French fishing vessels are good, but there are a few rogue skippers who will not abide by the understandings we have reached and behave in an aggressive way."

About a year ago French and British fishing organisations set up a radio frequency so that skippers could tell each other when and where they were fishing and the kind of gear they were using. Earlier this month representatives of the

Grimsby-based National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations met their French counterparts in Concarneau, Brittany, and agreed in principle to set up separate zones for trawling and tangle netting.

Richard Banks, the federation's chief executive, said: "We made good progress but did not resolve all the details. While waiting for the zones to be agreed, our fishermen have been making efforts to set their nets in a way that there is room for French trawlers to sail between. The trouble does seem to be caused by a small minority of French skippers."

The French have been fishing in British waters for centuries. This did not matter when fish supply was abundant, but dwindling stocks and the European Community's complicated system of national catch quotas have intensified competition. Quota enforcement is largely left to national governments.





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### Gorbals polishes its image

Gorbals, the very name of which conjures up images of dark, criminal-infested tenements through which a million people have passed, is now being transformed. The Crown Council was launched recently promising a rebrand of the Gorbals, providing a new future, a new name and a new identity. Mike Gorbals, the project director, said: "In the past, people would avoid the word Gorbals because they felt it was a stigma. But we are trying to make it comfortable for the name. Why don't we call the image to one of the best streets in Glasgow, which has pulled itself out of the slums. We have had talks with local people and we would be no more than a few days away and during the second world war, the Gorbals was famous for its tenements, its poverty and its crime. After the war, the attempts were made to rebuild its tenements, large council estates housing on two premises. The Gorbals streets were bulldozed and a new way for Algerian, black, flat-roofed blocks, which became as notorious as the tenements they replaced. They were demolished in the early eighties. Gorbals retain a certain spirit. Yesterday's phase has been nicknamed 'New Gorbals' since six previous attempts to do up the area have failed.

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#### OFFERS

هكزامن الفضل

## Judges free councils to resume attack on Sunday trading

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

LOCAL authorities are expected to prepare more court actions to halt the Sunday trading free-for-all after the House of Lords yesterday restored their powers to act without risking millions of chargepayers' money.

In a ruling greeted with dismay by big stores and small traders alike, the law lords overturned a Court of Appeal decision that councils were not entitled to injunctions banning Sunday opening unless they pledged to compensate traders for lost profits if the European Court rules in their favour.

The ruling gives the councils power to return to their attack on Sunday trading after nine months in which stores have been opening freely. However, they are likely to delay court action until the even more crucial legal opinion expected on July 8 from the Advocate General to the European Court of Justice on the legality of Sunday trading restrictions.

In their judgment yesterday, the law lords delivered a warning shot to the govern-

ment about that ruling. Lord Goff of Chieveley indicated that the government might be liable for damages claimed by stores (which could run to millions of pounds) for lost profits if the European Court does rule the Sunday trading laws invalid.

Tim Stevenson, solicitor for Wickes, which lost yesterday's case, said: "The company is very disappointed." But it took heart, he added, from "one of the implications of the judgment that the government may be liable to pay damages if the European Court rules in our favour. We have to ask now what provision the government intends to make."

However, the ruling was hailed by the Keep Sunday Special Campaign as "the turn of the tide". David Blackmore, operations director, said: "No longer can a minority of large companies hold local authorities to ransom and load the scales of justice in their favour. Local authorities should make a start now on preparing cases to enforce the law in anticipation of the expected European

Court of Justice decision to uphold the Sunday trading law."

Five law lords unanimously allowed a test case appeal by Kirklees Borough Council, West Yorkshire, against the Court of Appeal decision in April 1991 that rendered virtually unenforceable the restrictions under the Shops Act 1960, which limit what can be sold on Sundays.

The solicitor for Kirklees, Roger Butterfield, was asked what the council's next move would be regarding other Sunday traders. "We will sue," he said.

Before the April ruling, local councils obtained hundreds of High Court injunctions to enforce Sunday closing on DIY stores and other big chains. However, the ruling put a stop to the seeking of injunctions as councils were unwilling to risk millions of pounds in chargepayers' money.

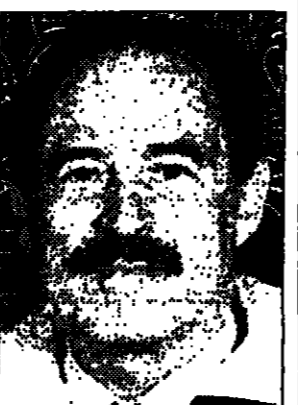
Yesterday, councils were indicating they would seek again to ensure compliance with the law. In the meantime though, the European Court on July 8, in a case between Stoke-on-Trent and Norwich City Councils and the DIY chain B&Q, will indicate whether the Shops Act is invalid under EC law. That opinion then goes to the European Court for a final ruling.

Views on the impact of yesterday's ruling on small shopkeepers, shopworkers and on market traders varied widely. Bernard Tennant, director of the National Chamber of Trade, said the judgment was excellent news for small businesses suffering from illegal superstore competition.

"The retail playing field is now more level. We urgently want action from local authorities to enforce the law to stop our members being driven bankrupt by the illegal activities of the superstores," he added.

The Shopping Hours Reform Council, the leading campaigner for stores trading on Sundays, said that 250,000 shopworkers could be hit in the pocket. "Shoppers and shopworkers will both be badly hit," Roger Boaden, its director, said.

The public would also be denied the opportunity to shop on Sundays "despite clear evidence over the past nine months that Sunday shopping is immensely popular with the consumer", he added.



Goff: ruling carried warning to government

## Gorbals polishes its image

By KERRY GILL

THE Gorbals, the very mention of which conjures images of dark, criminal-infested alleys cutting through tenement slums, is about to undergo an £80 million attempt to transform it.

The first phase, the Crown Street project, was launched yesterday, promising a rebirth of the Gorbals providing 1,000 new homes, a shopping mall and housing for students. Mike Galloway, the project director, said: "In the past, people were afraid to use the word Gorbals because they felt it had a stigma. But we are becoming more comfortable with the name. Why don't we tweak the image to one of an honest, working class area which has pulled itself up by its boot straps?"

Mr Galloway said that extensive talks had taken place with local people. There would be no more high rise flats. Before and during the second world war, the Gorbals was infamous for its tenement slums, its poverty and its crime. After the war, brave attempts were made to rehouse its citizens, largely in multi-storey housing on the city perimeter. The Gorbals' streets were bulldozed to make way for Algerian-designed, flat-roofed blocks that quickly became as notorious as the tenements they replaced. They were demolished in the early eighties.

Locals retain a certain scepticism. Yesterday's phase has been nicknamed "Seven heavens" since six previous attempts to do up the area have failed.

## Hosepipe ban is extended

By TIM JONES

FURTHER water restrictions were imposed on more than two million users yesterday and the National Rivers Authority announced plans to spend £2 billion over the next four years on safeguarding and improving supplies.

Three Valleys Water Services, announcing the latest curbs, said that five years of drought meant that the area, covering an arc from Heathrow through Luton to Stansted, was now the driest in western Europe, apart from Spain. Eight water companies, mainly in the South and East, have hosepipe bans in force, affecting almost seven million people.

From next month, the two-year-old hosepipe and sprinkler bans in the Three Valleys area will be extended to the watering of allotments, parks and sports grounds and the use of mechanical car washes. Jim McGown, managing director, told customers yesterday that there was little hope of any improvement in water levels this summer. "We have tried to be as fair as possible to our customers by adopting a phased approach, but unfortunately the drought is getting worse and we have to take these further steps to safeguard supplies for the remainder of the year."

The National Rivers Authority, announcing its priorities for the next four years, said that it would develop a long-term strategy for dealing with drought. Its £2 billion spending plans cover programmes for conservation, extraction, fisheries, flood prevention, quality control and pollution.

## Male job seekers complain of sex bias

By RICHARD FORD  
HOME CORRESPONDENT

GROWING numbers of men are alleging sex discrimination as they apply for jobs in areas traditionally dominated by women.

The majority of complaints concern recruitment practices, with allegations that companies are unwilling to hire men to work with word processors or as secretaries and machinists. Nursing homes are accused of being unwilling to hire male nurses and care assistants.

Thirty per cent of complaints about recruitment practices received by the Equal Opportunities Commission last year were from men. Carole Foster, of the commission, said yesterday: "Some companies find it very difficult and embarrassing to employ a man in a role that has usually been carried out by a woman. It seems they don't know how to treat a man sitting at a word processor."

However, the majority of allegations about discrimination, harassment and equal pay are from women, who face lengthy delays before their cases are dealt with by industrial tribunals. According to the commission and to a Labour research department survey, the average waiting time is more than two years. The department's survey, published today, shows that, in claims for equal pay for work of equal value, women wait more than three years and have little success.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Stowaway hid for eight days

An Ethiopian stowaway was in police custody at Newport, Isle of Wight, last night after being found on a ferry from Tasmania shortly before it arrived at Cowes. Metiku Assefa, 17, had spent eight days hiding on the Hover-speed Sea Cal, Tasmania, which is to be fined out on the island.

Immigration and Customs officials were called after Metiku was discovered and led by crewmen. He told police that he had stowed away because he had no job, no money and "too many problems". An official from the Ethiopian Embassy in London is expected to take him back to Ethiopia.

### Soccer arrests

Eight football supporters have been arrested by police investigating clashes at a second division game last month between Newcastle United and Leicester City in which 40 people were injured. The arrests were made at homes in Newcastle, Gateshead and Whiteley Bay. Thirty-three fans were arrested during the game.

### SAS death

The defence ministry is investigating the death of an SAS soldier during a live firing exercise in Belize. Lance Cpl Mark Richards, from Gwent, is believed to have died when his weapon went off accidentally. He was with R Squadron, a TA unit permanently attached to 22 SAS.



Joy shared: Pauline Rowlinson, a nurse from Truro, hugs Lisa Whitford, 11, yesterday after taking top prize in the 1992 BT/ChildLine Awards for services to children. The nurse, nominated by Lisa, cares for sick children in Cornwall and looked after Lisa's sister Maria until her death from cancer, aged 11

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£1500-£2499	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
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## STOP PRESS FRANCE - WITH THE TIMES AND LBC

### Last Minute Booking Bargains

Each week throughout the summer, The Times and LBC will bring you news of last minute bargains available for travellers to France. The latest information on bookings, flights, traffic delays and holiday ideas.

□ Traffic jams around Paris will be eased next week when the new A26 motorway, bypassing the capital and providing non-stop motorway from the Channel to the Mediterranean, is completed. The AA says that congestion over the weekend is expected on routes around Paris, Toulouse, Lyon and Bordeaux. French farmers are continuing to block roads in some large towns and cities.

□ Cosmos has short breaks to EuroDisney departing this weekend. For £166 per person it is offering return travel by coach, three nights in a two star hotel, and a two-day EuroDisney entrance ticket. Cosmos is also offering a seven-night coach tour of Normandy, chateaux country and Paris for £274 per person including accommodation, breakfast and four dinners.

**THE TIMES**  
PASSPORT TO  
**France**

**LBC NEWS TALK 97.3**

departing tomorrow. Thomas Cook has a three-day break by air with Airtours for £79 including three star accommodation in Paris, departing from Birmingham today.

□ Air France has seats available on morning flights from Heathrow to Paris today and plenty of space on flights to Paris from London City Airport. T.A.T. says there is limited availability on all flights between Gatwick and Paris this weekend but there is space on flights to Lyon from Gatwick. Air UK has lots of space on outbound flights to Paris from Stansted, Leeds, Newcastle and Aberdeen over the weekend. British Midland reports plen-

ty of seats on all its flights to France.

□ Sally Ferries has space on most of its sailings between Ramsgate and Dunkirk over the next week. Britany Ferries has plenty of availability on day time sailings from Portsmouth to Caen, Poole to Cherbourg and Plymouth to Roscoff, but early morning services between Portsmouth and St Malo are heavily booked over the weekend. There is only limited cabin space available on late night sailings on all Britany Ferries routes. Hoverspeed still has car and foot passenger space on Seacat sailings from Dover over the weekend.

□ Sterling has remained stable against the franc, according to Travellex, with exchange rates between 9.43 and 9.46 when buying and 10.33 and 10.36 when selling.

□ Robin Young, the Times journalist, will be interviewed by Angela Rippon on LBC NEWS TALK'S Drivetime programme next Thursday, July 2, at 6.50pm.

Passport to France, L&T section, page 4

# HONDA PRESENT THE BEST DEALS YOU'LL SEE ALL SUMMER: THEIR CARS.

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## WHICH 'K' REG SHOULD YOU BUY? HERE'S A WELL CONSTRUCTED ARGUMENT FROM HONDA.

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### What about the extras?

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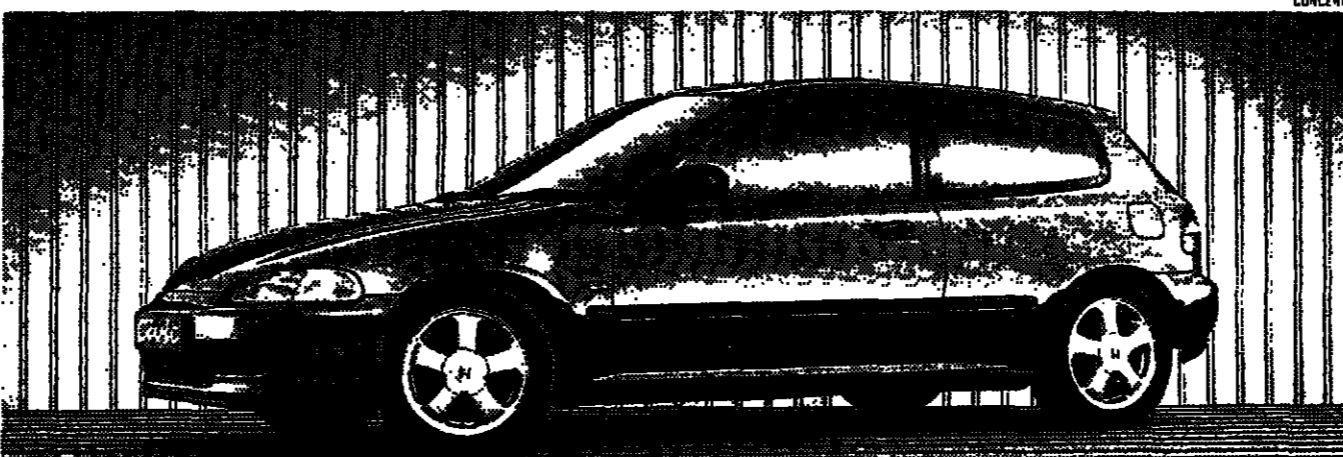
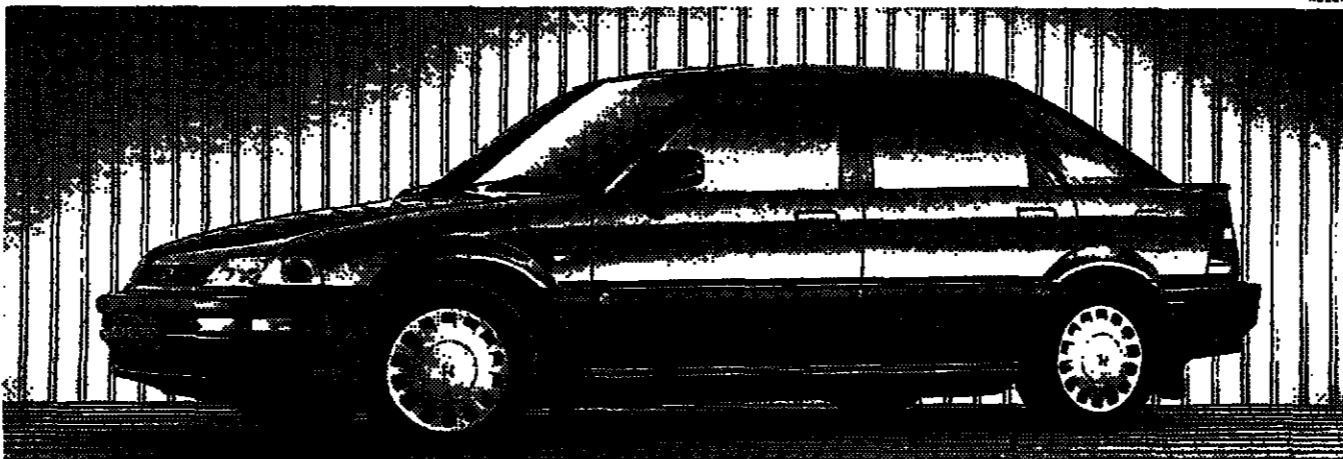
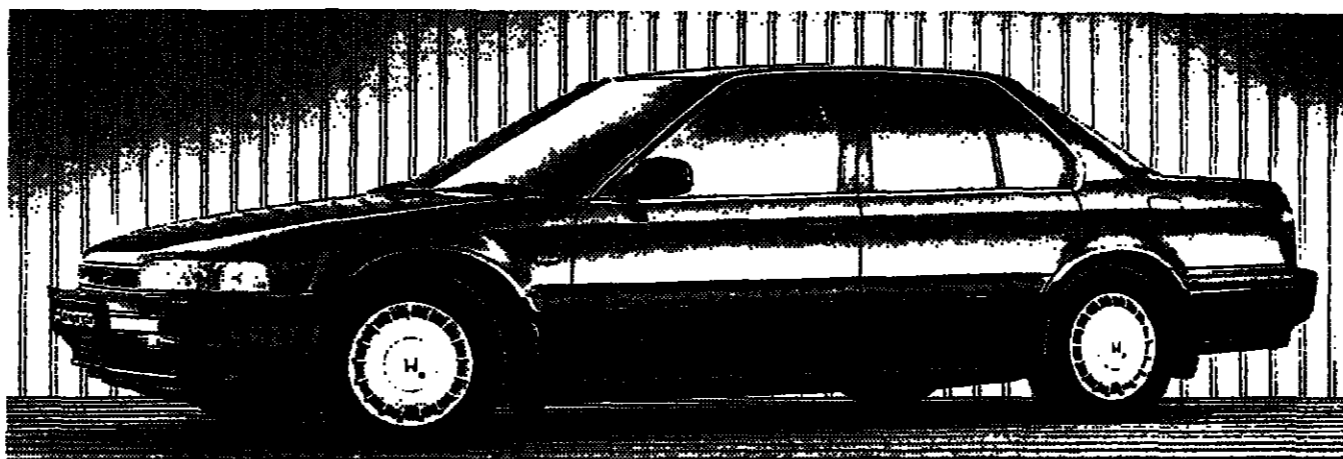
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Here again, we're happy to let the motoring press speak for Honda.

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Major threatens legal action despite 'negotiating triumph'

## 48-hour week 'not settled'

FROM GEORGE BROCK IN LISBON AND SHEILA GUNN

THE government is still prepared to mount a legal challenge to the EC directive setting a 48-hour maximum working week, John Major said yesterday, in spite of hailing the compromise deal as a "negotiating triumph" for the employment secretary, Gillian Shephard.

The prime minister earned the cheers of Euro-sceptic MPs at Commons question time by saying that the issue had not been finally settled. Mrs Shephard, he said, had achieved an outcome which met all of Britain's most crucial objectives. "She has preserved the flexibility which employers and employees in the UK enjoy, and which is one of our greatest assets. However... this directive is still not agreed in the EC, and may not be agreed in the EC. It is still our case, irrespective of the negotiating triumph by Mrs Shephard yesterday, that the treaty base under which this has been brought forward is wrong, and if the treaty is passed we may still challenge it in the European Court."

The meeting of EC employment ministers, which had

been billed as the decisive battle in the two-year struggle over limiting the working week to 48 hours, dribbled to an inconclusive halt close to midnight on Wednesday. Mrs Shephard's brisk assertion that Britain had "won", however, is in dispute.

Instead of Britain's objections to a mandatory 48-hour limit on the working week taking centre stage, a Franco-German quarrel stalled a deal. A compromise which met several of Britain's loudest objections was agreed in principle but has not been nailed down. Mrs Shephard was in a good position to emphasise the changes which suited her, underline that the law could not even be finalised until December at the earliest, and distract attention from the concessions which Britain had made. On a tactical level, Mrs Shephard's claim of victory is fair. Where her mixture of obstinacy and compromise has left the government's strategy on EC social law is another matter.

The version of the draft directive on working hours which the Portuguese govern-

ment presented to the ministers on Wednesday morning had been watered down with Britain's concerns in mind. German agreement would have been required for a majority vote to pass the directive, and the Germans insisted that such a controversial set of changes should be unanimously agreed.

The Portuguese chairman offered Britain three changes. Any state can choose to apply the "voluntary principle" that any worker can work more than 48 hours by choice. The overtime done by Britain's 2.5 million workers who work weeks of longer than 48 hours would have to be listed by their employers, with the lists open to inspection by the Health and Safety Executive. The exemption would last at least until the year 2002, when it would be reviewed.

Earlier versions of the directive had stipulated that Sunday should "in principle" be the day of rest. The latest wording does not specify any day by name. Lastly, the text was altered to allow local agreements between employers and unions to bypass the 48-hour limit. France had

wanted such deals restricted to national agreements.

Wednesday's negotiations made clear that Britain will now accept these concessions and the rest of the directive. "I made no concession," Mrs Shephard said afterwards — an assertion which was technically correct but misleading. Although all the visible movement on Wednesday was in Britain's direction, the day's haggling also established for the first time that the government will now swallow an unprecedented quantity of EC rule-making in labour practice.

If the directive is finally passed, four big changes will go on to the statute book:

- Workers must be guaranteed a minimum daily rest period of 11 consecutive hours.
- A weekly rest period must be no less than 35 consecutive hours.
- Every worker will be entitled to four weeks' paid holiday.
- Night work cannot last longer than eight hours in any 24-hour period.

British vision, page 13



Taylor: "We are storing up problems for the future"

## UK failed to take lead at Rio MPs told

BY ARTHUR LEATHLEY

THE government was accused yesterday of hiding behind other countries on critical environmental protection issues, despite its efforts at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

Ann Taylor, Labour's environment spokesman, said that although the government had avoided the "totally unacceptable" policy of taking action only in line with other nations, it had not taken the lead that developing countries required.

Britain could set itself targets of "best practice" by pushing domestic activities to the limit, which would lead poorer countries and make a significant impression on global and environmental problems, she said.

During a debate on the summit, Mrs Taylor said: "The government only look at costs of their programme and never look at the costs of inaction. This is a very significant failing and the result is that we are storing up problems for the future."

She complained of the "staggering fact" that, despite reduced production during the recession, Britain had increased emissions of greenhouse gases. She pressed the government to adopt a short-term timetable, laying down stricter energy conservation rules for industry, allowing local authorities to use capital receipts to provide home insulation and doing more to protect sites of special scientific interest. "We have got to have action that actually matches the scale of the problems we are facing."

Although generally welcoming the summit's "step forward" and the government's contribution, there was particular disappointment that more had not been achieved in reaching a binding agreement on forests.

Michael Howard, the environment secretary, noted the lack of agreement on forests as "one disappointment" among the "undoubted successes" of Rio. However, this inability to reach agreement did not reflect any lack of effort but rather the need to draw up proposals with some degree of flexibility to meet the concerns of all states, he said.

"Rio began an evolutionary process. We are committed to sustaining the momentum of that process."

Britain would be pressing for EC and the leading industrialised countries to follow up with further discussions at this weekend's EC summit in Lisbon and the forthcoming Munich summit.



## Dentists 'refuse' NHS work

John Major found himself dragged into the dentists' dispute when Clive Betts, Labour MP for Sheffield Attercliffe, claimed that dentists in the prime minister's constituency of Huntingdon were refusing to treat National Health Service patients, including children, because of government-imposed cuts.

The prime minister admitted that there was a shortage of dentists in Cambridgeshire because of the rapid rise in the population. However, a recruitment campaign was starting in September and powers existed for any local family health service authority to recruit salaried dentists where needed. Anyone having trouble finding a dentist should go to their family health service authority, he said.

## Homes saved

The package of measures agreed between the government and the mortgage lenders last December has saved 55,000 repossessions this year, Sir George Young, the housing minister, said in a written reply.

## Pensions safe

Rail workers' pensions will be safeguarded after the privatisation of BR, Roger Freeman, the public transport minister, made clear in a written reply. Detailed discussions with BR and their pension advisers have begun.

## Tube jobs

Thousands of jobs will be created by the construction of the Jubilee Underground line extension to Docklands in east London, Steve Norris, London's transport minister, said. About 4,000 people will be employed on site with another 20,000 in off-site manufacturing and supply.

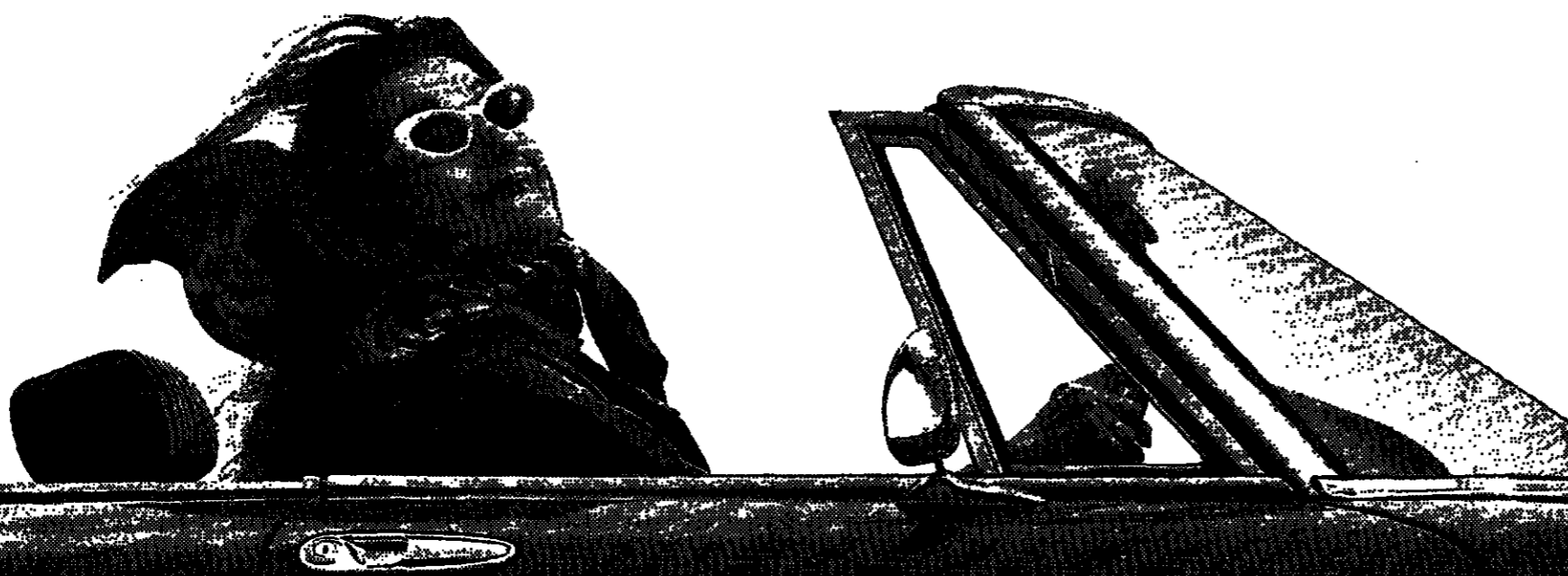
## School rules

The transport department has produced a new leaflet for school governors on the development of road safety policies in schools. Kenneth Clarke, roads and traffic minister, said in a written reply.

## Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on the countryside.

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## Britain's caring diplomats praised

BY SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

BRITONS in distress abroad have praised the service they received from British diplomats. A glowing report from the National Audit Office, the public spending watchdog, tells of cases where Embassy staff and honorary consuls went to great lengths to help visitors in trouble.

"On visits to overseas posts, the NAO found much evidence of the commitment, ingenuity and professional skills of consular staff when dealing with Britons who

have suffered some misfortune. There were many instances where staff had provided service of the highest quality," the report said.

In one case last year, a consular officer with his wife and an armed police escort travelled 240 miles through battle-torn territory to rescue a woman held against her will and about to be forced into an arranged marriage. "The trip was uncomfortable and dangerous but the outcome was successful."

In another case, in 1990, diplomats went to great lengths to comfort the relatives of a British climber found dead in a remote area, providing an interpreter for the family and handling all the arrangements including the repatriation of the body.

However, reports varied of diplomatic help for about 2,300 Britons held in foreign prisons, often in bad conditions. In one visit, the audit office was impressed with the consul's efforts for a prisoner. But in another, it complained that the consul, who did not speak very good English, spent only ten minutes with the prisoner and made little attempt to identify his problems.

Issuing passports was the main task with a wide difference in waiting times in the overseas posts. In Lagos, applicants waited an average of three months, while in Madrid they waited an average of two working days.

A questionnaire to British people visiting 25 overseas posts found a high level of satisfaction, although some quibbled over the convenience of the location, opening hours and privacy.

National Audit Office report — service to the public: Foreign and Commonwealth Office consular services (Stationery Office £7.25)

## The week in Parliament

The main business in the House of Commons next week is expected to be:

Monday: British Coal and British Rail (Transfer Proposals) bill, remaining stages.

Tuesday: Boundary Commissions bill, remaining stages. Motion on setting up select committees.

Wednesday: Community Care (Residential Accommodation) bill, remaining stages.

Thursday: Debate on programme for UK presidency of the EC.

Friday: Debate on private member's motion on the education of people with special needs.

The main business in the House of Lords is expected to be:

Monday: Education (Amendment) bill, committee. Motions on countering drug trafficking.

Tuesday: Judicial Pensions and Retirement bill, committee.

Wednesday: Debate on the privatised utilities.

Thursday: Northern Ireland order on continuation of direct rule.

THE TIMES FRIDAY  
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## M25 relief scheme to cost £144 million

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

CAPACITY on the M25, London's orbital motorway, will be increased from eight to 14 lanes between the intersections with the M4 and the M3, John MacGregor, the transport secretary, announced yesterday.

The £144 million scheme, which envisages the construction of a three-lane carriage-way with a hard shoulder on either side of the M25, will require 187 hectares of additional land, 125 hectares of which will be landscaped. The scheme includes the demolition of an estimated 24 residential and eight commercial properties.

Increasing the capacity of the seven-mile section of motorway between the M4 to the West Country and the M3 to Southampton is needed to cater for existing and future levels of traffic, which had already reached 200,000 vehicles a day between junctions 13 and 14, Mr

MacGregor said. The M25's new parallel relief roads or link roads will cater for local traffic, reducing the need for "junction hopping" between intersections, and thereby freeing up the motorway for long-distance traffic.

Mr MacGregor said that the decision to increase the capacity of the M25 applied only to the section between the M4 and the M3, which is now "the busiest section of motorway in the country". Mr MacGregor refused, however, to rule out further increases in capacity elsewhere on the motorway.

Environmental groups fear that the M4-M3 scheme, which will create the biggest motorway system outside North America, is the first in a series which will ultimately transform the M25 into a 14-lane highway for most or all of its 117-mile length.

In an effort to minimise the environmental impact of the

scheme, the transport department is planning to plant 300,000 trees and 400,000 shrubs alongside the M25's new link roads. Mr MacGregor said: "All those affected would be fully consulted and their comments considered in the further design work," he added.

Dismissing claims that the provision of new roads undermines Britain's international commitment to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, Mr MacGregor insisted that reduced traffic congestion would lead to a reduction in emissions. A full environmental impact assessment would be carried out on the scheme, he added.

The Freight Transport Association, the organisation representing the interests of 13,000 freight operators, said the M25 expansion plan was "good news for industry, not just in the South East but nationwide, as well as for the environment".

John Gutteridge, the association's South Eastern regional director, said: "The M25, as well as its vitally important national role as London's bypass, is also a key local route." Providing increased capacity would relieve traffic problems on one of the busiest sections by separating local and through traffic. It would also bring environmental benefit in ensuring that traffic stays on the motorway rather than diverting to less suitable general purpose roads to avoid congestion, he said.

Environmental organisations, however, reacted bitterly to Mr MacGregor's announcement. Penny Evans, the assistant secretary of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, said: "Widening the M25 can only fuel a never-ending spiral of traffic growth and provides no effective strategic solution to traffic congestion in the South East."

She said transport officials continued to disregard the advice of planners, transport academics and environmentalists in failing to properly consider alternative solutions to traffic problems around London.



Wheeled out for the occasion: the Conservative MPs Gary Waller, left, and Harry Greenway, astride vintage bicycles, get a shove in the right direction as the Scout Association launches its fundraising "Cyclathon" in Westminster yesterday

## Capping condemned as attack on democracy

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

POLL tax capping has allowed the government to usurp the rights of ordinary people to decide for themselves how their communities should be run, claims Bryan Gould, the shadow environment secretary.

Speaking yesterday at the annual conference of the Association of District Councils in Scarborough, Mr Gould said ministers were intent on extinguishing local democracy and replacing it with local administration. The future for local government was bleak, with central government bent on extending the centralisation of power in Westminster and Whitehall.

Capping, which had been introduced to curb the excesses of "a handful of irresponsible over-spenders", had now become universal, with councils setting their budgets

at levels prescribed by ministers to avoid being charge capped, Mr Gould said. "The system now means that every council's spending and tax rates are effectively set in Whitehall."

"The cap will be tightened each year, and before long every council will be spending at government target level and no more. Nothing could be more calculated to extinguish what remains of local government independence."

Mr Gould attacked the policy of replacing central grants to councils with one-off payments made on the basis of competitive bidding by local authorities.

"Local councils no longer decide what is best for their area but what is most likely to tickle the ideological fancy of ministers holding the purse strings," Mr Gould said.

## Whip blamed for Labour 'drift'

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

LABOUR'S weak performance so far in opposition was criticised yesterday by a former close aide to Neil Kinnock who is campaigning to become the party's chief whip.

John Evans, the Labour MP for St Helens North, complained of a lack of concerted effort by the shadow cabinet and the Labour whips office and accused Derek Foster, the present chief whip, of allowing the party to drift during the Labour leadership contest.

Mr Evans, currently chairman of Labour's national executive and himself a former chief whip, said that with Mr Kinnock and Roy Hattersley departing as leader and deputy leader, "new members have felt that no-one was in overall control. The chief

whip should have taken a major role".

By implication, Mr Evans's campaign manifesto accuses his rival for the £48,000 a year post, one of the few paid positions in Opposition, of failing to ensure that Labour provides properly briefed speakers for Commons debates and of failing to communicate properly with shadow spokesmen.

He insists: "A proper two-way system of communication between the shadow cabinet and the backbenchers via the whips office must be opened up. Members should know where they stand and the criteria by which decisions are made. I will end the nudge and wink mentality in whipping".

Mr Evans also hints that there is dissatisfaction with

the present team of whips over how offices are allocated and nominations made for Commons committees. His manifesto says: "The whips office must be based on openness and fairness with all members, whether in allocation of accommodation, the choice of select committee members or anything else."

He calls for "the sense of drift to be ended and the PLP transformed into an efficient fighting force", and urges that Labour must ensure "an adequate supply of well-briefed backbench speakers on all key issues".

Mr Evans and Mr Foster will have a straight fight for the chief whip's post, with the result due next Thursday. Five MPs will contest the chairmanship of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

## Scottish deal ends committee impasse

By SHEILA GUNN

THE five-year dispute over the setting up of a select committee to shadow the work of the Scottish Office was resolved yesterday after the government agreed to allow a Labour MP to be its chairman.

Tony Newton, leader of the Commons, told MPs that the government was clearing the way for the committee of 11 members to be formed. The agreement looks likely to end the impasse between Tory and Labour whips over the rest of the committees, which have not been reconstituted after the general election.

The Scottish affairs committee is expected to consist of six Conservative MPs, three Labour, including the

chairman, one Scottish Nationalist and one Liberal Democrat. The chairman is expected to be William McKeever, Labour MP for Kilmarnock and Loudon.

The committee was suspended after the 1987 general election when the Conservatives were left with only ten Scottish MPs. Some of the backbenchers, including Bill Walker, Sir Nicholas Fairbairn and Allan Stewart, said they would not serve on a committee, and nearly half the others were ministers.

Donald Dewar, the shadow Scottish secretary, said: "This is an important strengthening of the Westminster system but cannot be a substitute for the radical changes that Labour wants."

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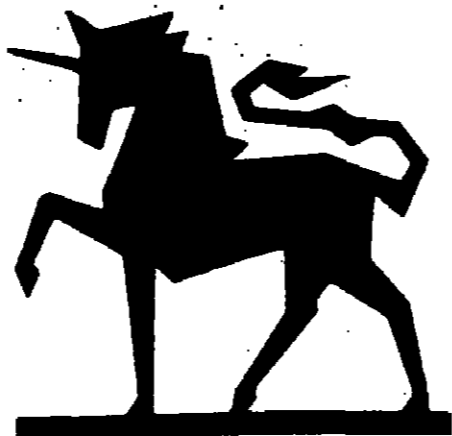
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## Answers alarm ambulance brigade

# Holiday Britons fail basic first aid test

BY HARVEY ELLIOTT, TRAVEL CORRESPONDENT

NEARLY half Britain's holidaymakers need medical or first aid attention while away yet many cannot cope with even common ailments, according to a survey by St John Ambulance.

The brigade said it was alarmed by the results of the survey, which asked 2,200 people throughout the country how they would deal with four complaints. Only 62 per cent knew how to treat sunburn, 78 per cent a wasp sting in the mouth, 71 per cent a child with stomach pains, and 69 per cent a cut foot.

"It appears that very little thought is given to safety during our holidays," the brigade said. "Very few people have adequate knowledge to cope with any emergencies that may arise." Three of the questions were (percentage of answers given in brackets):

□ Your ten-year-old boy has been burnt in the sun; his skin is reddened and looks sore. He is hot and irritable

and has minor sunburn. Do you:  
a) Send for immediate medical help (11%).  
b) Put him in an ice cold bath for one hour or until the pain dies down (6%).

c) Put cold cream or oil over the affected parts (16%).  
d) Take him into the shade, sponge him with cold water and give him cold drinks (62%).

e) Don't know (5%).  
□ Your spouse has been stung in the back of the mouth by a wasp. Do you:  
a) Put an ice pack around their throat, go to a cool place and leave them alone to rest while the pain fades (7%).

b) Use an ice cube or keep rinsing the mouth with cold liquid, check swelling and breathing and go for medical aid (78%).

c) Get them to lie down and raise their feet above the level of their head, check their pulse and if it speeds up give them aspirin and salt in warm water (4%).

d) Rub the affected part with a cut onion until the pain subsides (2%).  
e) Don't know (9%).

□ An 18-month-old girl has stomach pains and been sick four times during the last hour, could not keep drink down and also has diarrhoea. Do you:

a) Prepare a mixture of one teaspoon of salt in a cup of warm water and get her to sip it slowly (5%).

b) Cover her with a blanket to keep her warm and sit with her until she is asleep — then get her to the doctor in the morning (15%).

c) Seek immediate medical aid (71%).  
d) Grind two junior aspirin and mix with a cupful of warm milk, then get her to sip it slowly (5%).

e) Don't know (4%).  
The brigade said that the third of those who would not seek medical advice could have put the girl's life at risk and that in such cases a doctor should always be called.

## Ruling heralds suits against tobacco firms



Live now, pay later: campaigners want health warnings on alcohol, similar to those on cigarette packets

People suffering illnesses due to smoking may take legal action after a US decision, writes Bill Frost

BRITISH tobacco companies were bracing themselves yesterday for a rash of lawsuits after the United States Supreme Court ruling that health warnings on cigarette packets did not automatically protect manufacturers from being sued by people suffering illnesses caused by smoking.

Before the judgment, only a handful of cases were pending against British companies. Ash, the anti-smoking pressure group, was yesterday inundated with telephone calls from people seeking more information.

Mark Flanagan, assistant director of Ash, said: "There will be many more [telephone enquiries] and it is just a question of time before a court here will be persuaded by the medical evidence of the last 30 years."

John Dean, from Ballywalter, co. Down, is likely to be the first person to bring his case before a British court. Mr Dean suffers from a circulatory disease and is suing the tobacco company Gallaher, claiming damages for alleged misrepresentation and inadequate warnings of the dangers associated with smoking.

No action has hitherto been brought against a cigarette manufacturer in a British court. Earlier this year, James Dunn, who had both legs amputated after contracting a rare smoking-related circulatory disease, was told his suit for damages against a tobacco company had been ruled out of time.

Mr Dunn said: "I was told 30 years ago that I had Buerger's disease but I didn't know then that cigarettes caused it. Nobody informed me that if I carried on smoking my condition would deteriorate, and that I might lose my legs."

His wife Iris said that they welcomed the US court's decision and hoped smokers here would challenge British tobacco companies. "James has been through so much. He has come to terms with losing his legs but still feels very bitter towards the manufacturers who caused his suffering," she said yesterday.

Mrs Dunn, who used to smoke, added: "When we were young, cigarettes were advertised as something glamorous, something sophisticated. Even when the makers knew the health risks involved, they glossed them over. Smoking is a lethal addiction they have conspired to cover up for 40 years. But my husband and I now know the truth."

Diary, page 18  
Leading article and Letters, page 19

## Campaign directs ire at alcohol

SMOKING was once presented by advertisers as a sophisticated habit that enhanced sex appeal and social standing (Bill Frost writes).

A series of medical reports in the 1960s destroyed that image and eventually led to curbs on advertising and to health warnings being carried on all cigarette packets. Now, some public health campaigners want similar restrictions on the marketing of another potentially deadly product — alcohol.

The pressure group Alcohol Concern has urged brewers and distillers to put health labels on bottles and cans. The group said yesterday: "There should be a lot more information. We are campaigning for health warnings that tell people what the medically recommended safe levels of consumption are — 21 units a week for men, 14 for women."

Alcohol Concern denied being paternalistic or patronising towards drinkers, but added: "There is still evidence that far too many people are drinking far too much. It would seem only sensible to make more information available to those who haven't yet got the message that alcohol in excess is a major health hazard."

## Giants deny plot to deceive public

After the US court ruling on suits against tobacco firms, campaigners are predicting their downfall, Martin Fletcher writes

WITH billions of dollars at stake, the tobacco industry, its enemies, and legal experts continued to argue furiously yesterday over the implications of Wednesday's Supreme Court ruling that cigarette manufacturers can be sued for misrepresenting the dangers of smoking.

There was only one point of agreement. The court had breached the legal shield with which the industry has fended off hundreds of lawsuits over 25 years without paying a penny in damages. The manufacturers, eager to talk up their share prices, insisted the ruling let them off the hook. Printing health warnings on cigarette packets no longer gave them automatic protection from lawsuits, they conceded, but that did not matter as they had never conspired to deceive the public. David Fishel, senior vice-president of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, declared: "Anyone who's inclined to sue should have a long conversation with a competent lawyer."

But some anti-smoking advocates, pointing to the lawsuits that bankrupted America's asbestos companies in the 1980s, went so far as to claim that the industry would be destroyed by a flood of successful litigation. Dick Durbin, a Democratic congressman, said the ruling had "knocked the Marlboro man off his horse".

The confusion was reflected in the yo-yo performance of tobacco stocks which mostly plunged, recovered and then sank back. Several manufacturers arranged hasty conferences for brokers at which analysts pronounced on the ruling, and

the industry's "spin doctors" worked overtime to portray it as a victory.

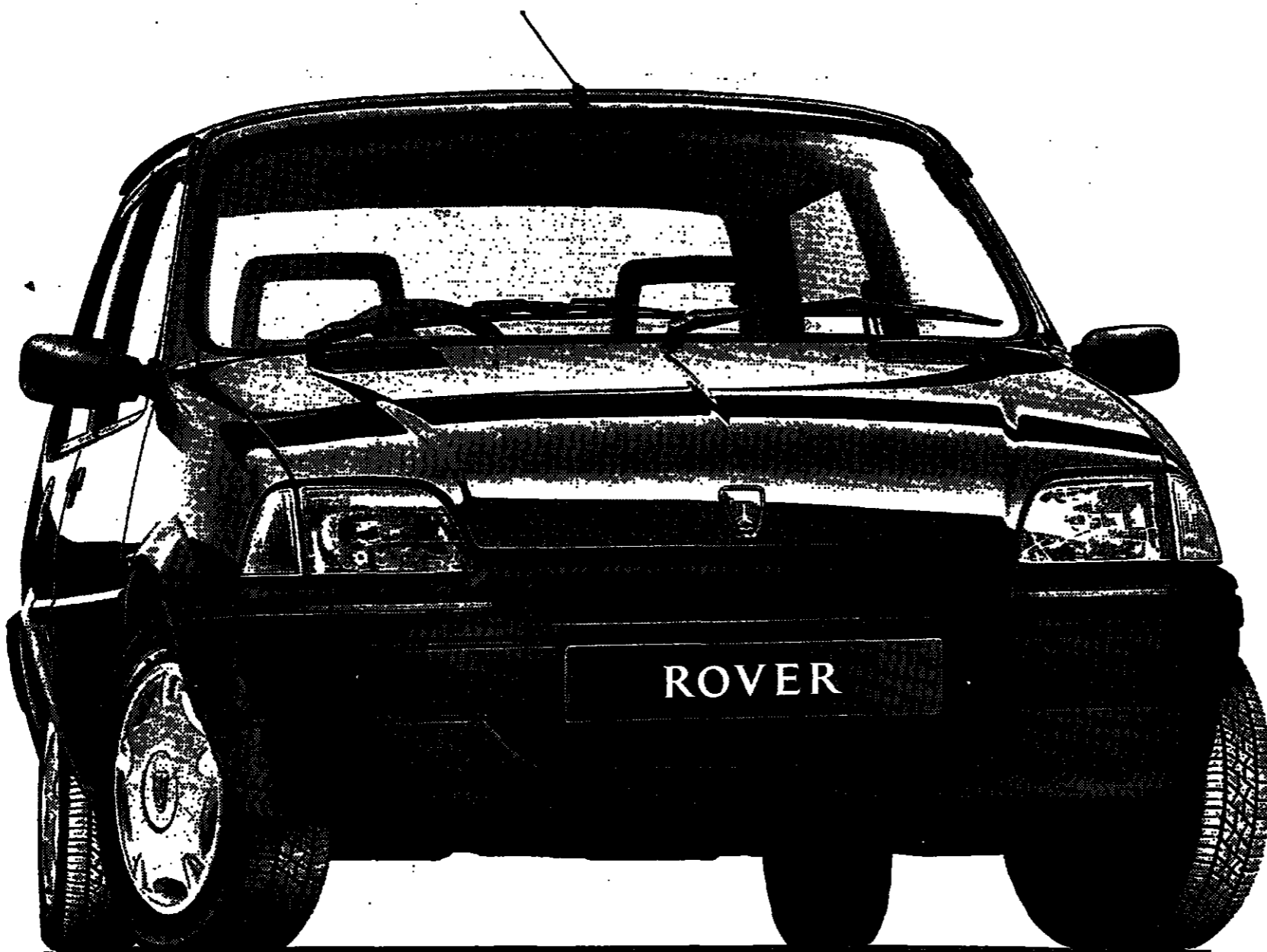
The critical point of the court's decision, anti-smoking organisations contended, was that it gave plaintiffs the power to demand and explore the companies' files for evidence that they had deliberately conspired to downplay the health risks of their products. The industry's enemies believe it has been doing this for decades through advertising and public assertions contradicting its own research. In New York, federal prosecutors have for some months been conducting a criminal investigation into whether the companies used a research organisation which they funded to mislead the public about the risks of smoking.

Matt Myers, a lawyer for the Coalition on Smoking or Health, said the ruling exposed "what truly is the Achilles' heel of the tobacco industry: whether their own research showed that smoking caused diseases and whether they consciously sought to conceal that fact".

Legal experts agreed that proving the industry had lied to the public would not be easy, but if it was done, juries would most probably award punitive damages in the millions of dollars and trigger hundreds, perhaps thousands, of copycat lawsuits.

Fifty million Americans smoke. More than 400,000 a year die of smoking-related diseases. As Laurence Tribe, the law professor who took on the cigarette manufacturers in the Supreme Court, put it: "There is a potentially massive liability on the part of the tobacco industry."

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# Community struggles to find its way after Danish trauma



Cavaco Silva: grateful to hand over baton

NEXT Wednesday, Anibal Cavaco Silva, the Portuguese prime minister, will hand over the baton to John Major, the president of the European Community, after the Danish vote. The odds must be that the French referendum will support the treaty. Thus, by late autumn, ten national ratifications will probably be ranged against Britain and Denmark.

Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, says that Britain will wait for the French result and for some sign of new moves from the Danes before trying to inch the treaty bill forward in Parliament. He has said, too, that the treaty cannot be renegotiated, and has agreed with his European counterparts that ratifications will go ahead on the present text.

But he has also said that the Danes cannot be excluded from the Community or coerced. Even though he will now enjoy the power of chairmanship and undisputed control of the officials in Brussels and London, these self-imposed conditions will cramp his end-game.

Eyes are already fixed on the Edinburgh summit in December. The impasse in the world trade talks may be more important for the future of the international economy, and the completion of the EC's single market laws by the end of the year will involve vital work. But the 12 men gathering in

Lisbon today for the summit that will be chaired by Senor Cavaco Silva are already thinking about what volatile ratification campaigns will do to the balance of power in the Community.

The Maastricht talks last year ended in ambiguous compromise, with Britain winning room for manoeuvre while staying at the heart of the argument. Most EC governments would like to step up the pace of integration that has been slowed by the Maastricht compro-

mises. But most political establishments sense that they are out of step with their voters: they dare not reopen any full reworking of the treaty for fear that the text might be further diluted.

For Britain, risks and benefits are finely balanced. If the treaty can be clarified in ways that strengthen the hand of national governments, Denmark's decision can be put to good use. The government is taking a huge risk by denying any possibility of altering the treaty itself and is speculating only about additional declarations on devolving power from Brussels to national capitals.

If such a cosmetic fix is inadequate to shift Danish opinion, the government will have wasted precious time that could have been spent arguing for a more substantial revision of the Maa-

## PORTUGUESE PRESIDENCY

### The Danish referendum has changed the agenda as Britain prepares to take over running the Community, George Brock writes from Brussels

Lisbon today for the summit that will be chaired by Senor Cavaco Silva are already thinking about what volatile ratification campaigns will do to the balance of power in the Community.

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If such a cosmetic fix is inadequate to shift Danish opinion, the government will have wasted precious time that could have been spent arguing for a more substantial revision of the Maa-

tricht text. By leaving the development of ideas about subsidiarity to Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, Mr Hurd is granting control of Britain's room for manoeuvre to someone who will not put British interests first.

Governments such as France, Luxembourg, Belgium and Italy see an opportunity once again to test Britain's commitment to Europe and push Mr Major to the margins. President Mitterrand of France, anxious and fearful of the rapport between Mr Major and Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, is the man with most to gain by marginalising Britain.

## Praise for president is too little, too late

BY ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR, AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

BRITAIN became the last European Community member to fall into line yesterday when the cabinet endorsed Jacques Delors as president of the European Commission for a further two years.

The government has been paying the penalty with Tory Euro-sceptics for allowing the Commission president to be built up as an ogre determined to introduce "socialism by the back door" in Margaret Thatcher's words. Ministers have tried to spread the word on how co-operative he has been in furthering various British aims within the Community, how chastened by the Danish referendum and how he has instructed his officials to pay more than lip service to the doctrine of subsidiarity. But it has been too little, too late.

Matters have not been helped by M Delors's EC budget proposals, which are among the subjects to be discussed at the Lisbon summit, although without much hope of agreement. That may have to wait until the Edinburgh summit in December. Under M Delors, the Commission wants the EC to spend 376 billion euros (£265 billion) in the five years from 1993 to 1997. Annual spending in 1997 would be 83.2 billion euros, a third more than this year. Only the Irish Republic, Greece, Portugal and Spain fully back M Delors's plan, which aims to double the amount of EC cash these four poorest Community states would get in 1997 compared with this year. The Netherlands and Britain take the toughest line against the budget increase, seeing no need for a rise before 1997. They want better use of money and more savings.

Although the government has now approved it, it has not greeted M Delors's continuation in office with any show of acclaim. Its decision to back him was a tactical one. With Britain taking over the Community presidency next Wednesday, John Major and Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, did not want a lame-duck Commission president without the clout to help them to move things on. Nor did they want an obstructive president who knew that Britain had blackballed his appointment.

Ministers have genuine praise for M Delors's quality and work rate. "Sometimes there are only two people who turn up on time, fully briefed, the British representative and M Delors," a Foreign Office source said. But ministers' admiration stops well short of extending to M Delors's vision for Europe.

There is also the longer game. If M Delors had been blackballed, the Foreign Office believes, the most likely candidates to emerge in his stead would have been Gianni De Michelis, the Italian foreign minister, Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish prime minister — both socialists likely to back further federalist moves and to push for more money for southern states — and Martin Bangemann, the German commissioner for free market affairs, who is Britain's most implacable opponent in seeking the removal of internal frontier controls throughout the EC.

Any successful candidate from that trio would have been sure to gain a second longer term after the introductory two years, thus ensuring that Britain was stuck with a Commission president it did not want for a minimum of six years. But ministers hope that if M Delors soldiers on for two more years there will be a realistic chance of securing a president for a four-year term who is more to their liking.

## No love lost on a hyper-puritan centre

FROM MARTHA DE LA CAL IN LISBON

SECURITY is tight in Lisbon and traffic has been barred around the main hotels where the delegates to the European Community summit beginning today are living. Sharpshooters have been posted at strategic points.

The Lisbon that is welcoming the EC leaders looks very different from the city of the late 1970s and early 1980s before Portugal joined the EC. Most of the revolutionary graffiti that covered the walls after the armed forces revolution in 1974 have disappeared. Although ugly shanty towns housing the tens of thousands of poor, many from Portugal's former African territories, continue to

spread, office buildings are going up everywhere, testifying to growing foreign investment and a high growth rate. Everything is ready at the Belem cultural centre on the outskirts of Lisbon, where the summit is being held. This is in contrast to last January, when the centre was just barely completed in time for the beginning of Portugal's presidency, giving rise to fears that the country lacked the organisation and trained personnel to run the presidency.

The building has been criticised by the public, architects, politicians, and even by President Soares because of its location, design and exorbitant cost. Sited on the Tagus in the historic Belem district of the capital, it stands between two of Portugal's most famous monuments, the sixteenth-century Jeronimos Monastery and the Belem Tower. The new building dwarfs the monastery and, some say, blocks the view of it from the river.

But most of the criticism is directed at the building's plain, unadorned architecture, which contrasts unfavourably with the monastery's elaborate Renaissance carvings.

One of Portugal's leading contemporary architects, the neo-modernist Tomas Taveira, president of the school of architecture at Lisbon University, considers the style of the cultural centre too severe. "It is hyper-puritan, unadorned and not very innovative. It is too anonymous. I

am sorry it was not built by an architect with more taste," he said. The Italian architect Vittorio Gregotti and Manuel Salgado, a Portuguese colleague, were chosen from among 53 foreign and local



Breathing space: the Edward VII park in Lisbon, commemorating his state visit in 1903. Many Portuguese say the city has been spoilt by the new conference centre

## Mitterrand seeks delay in growth

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS

ARMED with strong parliamentary approval for the Maastricht treaty, President Mitterrand now wants Lisbon to "end with a strong political message: Europe goes on", according to the Elysee. To achieve a common front, the French say, the European leaders should forgo final decisions on the two main topics: the entry of new members and the new "Delors II" budget.

## Kohl seeks to keep the ball rolling

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

HELMUT Kohl will arrive in Lisbon today as a man in a hurry. The German chancellor is deeply worried that the opportunity to create the United States of Europe he has dreamt about is in danger of slipping away. Despite the Danish referendum result, he wants to use the Lisbon summit to accelerate the processes of European integration and enlargement.

As far as Herr Kohl is concerned, the best way of making sure the Danes change their minds is to send out a message from Lisbon that Maastricht will not be amended to suit them. He would like the summit to agree that not only will the rest of the EC move on without Denmark if need be, but that other Scandinavian nations will be given membership soon so the Danes could quickly find themselves isolated in a unifying Europe.

Behind the chancellor's urgency lies the fact that enthusiasm for Europe in his own country is fading quickly. The prospect of losing the mark in the interests of a common currency has antagonised public opinion.

The 16 federal states (Länder) have been demanding full consultation rights in every aspect of EC policy in order to prevent centralisation. Herr Kohl spent yesterday locked in debate with the prime ministers of the states over how to satisfy their demands. He agreed to examine a constitutional change which would give the Länder a veto over any transfer of powers to Brussels. The chancellor knows that the principle of subsidiarity must be guaranteed and shown to work if public suspicion about the EC is to be allayed.

Concern is also growing in Bonn that when Britain takes over the EC presidency, John Major will pay more attention to Tory Euro-sceptics than the process of integration. Given his decision to postpone debate on Maastricht until the autumn, there is little expectation in Bonn of any urgency by London to speed integration.

While in Lisbon, M Mitterrand will also propose the creation of an emergency fund of £352 million for ensuring the safety of nuclear reactors in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

M Mitterrand's entourage is in jubilant mood after the 90 per cent vote by both houses of parliament to amend the constitution to comply with the terms of the treaty. The vote is being hailed as a mandate for the president's advocacy of rapid integration.

France's desire for harmony is unlikely to prevent sharp differences with Britain, particularly on the matter of new members. M Mitterrand's advisers are adamant that there can be no negotiation with the first tier of candidates — Switzerland, Finland, Sweden and Austria — before the ratification of Maastricht and the adoption of a new budget.

If there were any doubt in French minds about the British stance, John Major removed them in an interview with *Le Monde* yesterday in which he said that the enlargement of the Community would be the priority of the British presidency.

## Marchesa's saucy strip spices Italian affairs

Italy is agog with a marchesa's comic strip love life, writes John Phillips from Rome

AS GIULIO Andreotti takes his last bow as Italy's prime minister in Lisbon, at home people are gripped by the adventures of the Marchesa Marina Ripa di Meana, wife of the European environment commissioner.



Naked ambition: a frame from the erotic comic written by the Marchesa Marina Ripa di Meana, wife of the European environment commissioner

artist Sandro Rosi that leave little to the imagination. "I have called my double Marina Mayer," the marchesa said. "I gave her poetic licence only so far as autobiographical details were concerned. But I demanded faithfulness to the daring and rebellious actions in my life."

The marchesa said she had spent months researching comic strips in France and Belgium, evidently profiting from the posting of her husband, Carlo Ripa di Meana, to Brussels. "I

finished up passing months and months in Paris and Brussels ferreting in newsstands, kiosks, bookshops and department stores for thousands and thousands of comic strips starting with those based on Brigitte Bardot."

The heroine of the cartoon has the same red hair as the marchesa and shares her love of champagne, flirtation and intrigue. She is invariably depicted nude or wearing dresses with plunging necklines like the outfit the marchesa wore to a garden party at the Quirinal Palace in Rome this month, apparently shocking President Scalfaro.

Critics said that the book would set off speculation as to the true identity of the comic strip heroine, a handsome businessman called Silvio Fornari. "I am absolutely free to be inspired by whoever I want," the marchesa said in reply.

The newspaper *Corriere della Sera* welcomed the latest literary adventure by the marchesa, which comes after her 1984 autobiography *My First Forty Years*. This book from Marina surely anticipates a fashion, the Milan daily said. "Up to now in comics we have only encountered Tintin and the Incredible Hulk," the newspaper said. Other well known public figures, such as Gianni De Michelis, the outgoing disco-dancing foreign minister should follow her example to reach a wide public.

Publication of what the marchesa called "a sentimental thriller" was evidently delayed by the publisher to avoid embarrassing Signor Ripa di Meana and his Socialist party during the general election in April.

During the campaign, the environment commissioner sought unsuccessfully to prevent the screening of an Italian television series, *Piazza di Spagna*, which was believed to be based on his *dolce vita* lifestyle with his wife in Rome. A judge gave the couple part satisfaction by ordering that a notice should be shown by the television station before and after the political soap opera was broadcast declaring that the heroine of the drama was "pure fantasy".

But pundits believe publication of the uninhibited strip cartoon will cloud the already uncertain political future of Signor Ripa di Meana.



## New Israeli leader tells Palestinians he will not surrender to violence and intimidation

## Rabin stands firm after six killings

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM AND CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN CAIRO

YITZHAK Rabin, Israel's future prime minister, yesterday warned Palestinians in the occupied territories that he would not be intimidated by acts of violence. He was speaking after three Israelis and three Palestinians were killed in two attacks in the territories.

The Labour party leader, who emerged victorious in Tuesday's general election, broke off talks on forming a new coalition government to comment on one of the attacks, south of Gaza city, in which two Israeli merchants were stabbed to death by four Palestinians. The killers escaped into the crowded coastal strip.

A central plank of the Labour party's election platform was the need to find a negotiated solution to the problem of the disenfranchised 1.7 million Palestinians living in the territories. Mr Rabin has made it clear that he wants to hold elections in the territories and begin a five-year period of transitional autonomy for the Palestinians.

Yesterday, however, the tough former general, who as defence minister attempted to put down the *intifada* by force when it began, said that he would not tolerate any acts of violence. "They (the merchants) were murdered to harm the chances of peace," he said. "Anyone who thinks



a government headed by us will not deal with terror in all its forms is making a bad mistake."

His remarks came as Israeli forces combed the West Bank in search of two Palestinian gunmen who escaped during the second incident, a shootout in the village of Arrabeh near Jenin, which left three other Palestinians and an Israeli soldier dead.

Ordinarily the two incidents would capture Israeli public attention, but politicians yesterday remained engrossed in the aftermath of the election and the talks on forming a new coalition government.

Mr Rabin has made it clear that he would like a strong and broad-based government, and it is widely expected that, in addition to the left-wing Meretz party, he will be able to attract the two ultra-orthodox groups, Shas and United Torah Jewry, to help

him form a stable majority in the Knesset.

With the final results due today, President Herzog expected to ask Mr Rabin to form a government by sometime early next week. The Labour leader is expected to have his cabinet ready by mid-July.

The picture is less clear in the depressed ranks of the outgoing Likud party, where moves are already underway to replace Yitzhak Shamir, the defeated prime minister, with a younger leader, most probably Benny Begin or Benjamin Netanyahu.

Mr Rabin's new government is expected to comply with American requests that it rapidly resume peace talks with neighbouring Arab states and a Palestinian delegation. The deadlocked negotiations are provisionally scheduled to restart in Rome, their new location, before the end of July. Hopes are high that Labour's election victory will allow matters of substance to replace the procedural wrangling of the five previous unproductive rounds.

As senior members of the PLO, including Mr Arafat, the chairman, discussed the election with Egyptian officials, Nabil Shaath, the organisation's chief political strategist predicted the talks would resume no later than July 21 and then continue



Farewell salute: Yitzhak Shamir, the defeated Israeli prime minister, attending a police graduation ceremony in Jerusalem yesterday

non-stop until an agreement on Palestinian autonomy was reached.

"We are going to race to the target date of November 1 to achieve Palestinian self-rule," Mr Shaath said, claiming that at least 15 of the 45 Labour deputies who won Knesset seats supported direct talks with the PLO (outlawed under Likud) or some kind of Israeli withdrawal

from Arab lands. Mr Rabin has adopted a more realistic timescale, talking of an autonomy agreement for the West Bank and Gaza Strip within nine months. James Baker, the US Secretary of State and main architect of the talks, expressed relief that the choice of Rome as an agreed venue had already been made. "I would hope that we could see the next

round of bilateral discussions taking place just as soon as it is conveniently possible in the aftermath of the formation of a new Israeli government," he added.

As the election dust began to settle, a realisation was growing among PLO officials and other Arabs that the dramatic improvement in Israel's international image resulting from Likud's defeat might make their negotiating task harder than in the past. Until now they have always won the public relations battle hands down.

"There will be an image of a more rational, more reasonable Israeli position to which

the Palestinians will be expected to reciprocate," Mohammed Hallaj, director of the Washington-based Centre for Policy Analysis on Palestine, said. "The most important consequence of the election may simply be to smooth Israeli relations with the U.S., creating new difficulties for the Palestinians."

A key question is whether the Arabs will be able to respond to any overtures from the new Israeli negotiating team. The Palestinian delegation feels vulnerable to pressure from Islamic fundamentalists at home and has been divided on strategy and tactics.

"Rabin is not some kind of Israeli dove who will give away the store. The extent of withdrawal he is willing to consider will be much less than some Arabs have in mind," Martin Indyk, a member of the Washington Institute for Near-East Policy, said.

Observers in Washington pointed out yesterday that Mr Rabin's need for a quick breakthrough on Palestinian self-rule coincided with President Bush's need for a new foreign-policy success to boost his sagging electoral fortunes and win back alienated American Jewish voters.

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## Zionist pioneers fear for their future under Labour

WHEN Batya Medad looks out the window of her modern suburban home in Shiloh, a Jewish settlement on the West Bank, she can just make out the hazy form of the Jordanian escarpment on the east side of the Jordan valley.

"It is obvious to anyone who knows anything about defence that you have to keep command of the heights if you want security for the area around you," said the mother of five, who left a comfortable life in Long Island to pursue her Zionist ideals in the heart of the occupied territories.

However, since Israel's general election results devastated the country's rightwing government and brought into power the Labour party, Mrs Medad, 41, and the 100,000-strong community of Jewish settlers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have found themselves preparing for a new conflict. The battle will not be fought with the Palestinian youths of neighbouring villages and towns, with whom the devout settlers have struggled daily for control of this biblical land, but this time against a potentially more dangerous enemy, their newly elected leader, Yitzhak Rabin.

"Everyone was in a state of shock when the election results came through. We really had not expected such a defeat for the right," said Mrs Medad. Like most residents of Shiloh, the former capital of the ancient Jewish state estab-

lished by Joshua, she regards her new home as more than a modern house with a spectacular view over the Samaritan countryside. "I am fulfilling my duty as a Jew in returning to my land and nothing will ever make me leave," she said.

Although the settlements issue led to strained relations between Israel and the United States and threatened to destroy the peace negotiations with the Arabs, it was for more than a decade the centrepiece of the rightwing Likud government's declared goal to colonise the God-given Land of Israel. On Wednesday, however, only hours after his election victory, Mr Rabin signalled that those days were over when he vowed to grant autonomy to the 1.7 million Palestinians living in the territories and halt all public funding for the political settlements. Asked what he intended to do with the small, but highly motivated and heavily armed settler movement, the future prime minister replied: "I did not say we will hang them out to dry. We will not invest in expanding them."

Shiloh, which is sand-

wich between the two large Palestinian towns of Ramallah and Nablus and is more than 15 miles from Israel's borders, would certainly be a prime victim of the new policy, a point made clear by the hectic road building and housing construction underway yesterday with only weeks to go before the Labour government comes to office. However, the settlers will not be marginalised so easily and have vowed to resist through peaceful and possibly violent means any attempts to cut them off or grant their Arab neighbours political rights.

"If the struggle fails and autonomy is implemented, there is already talk of using weapons against the Arabs," said Ephraim Meir, the leader of the settler movement, who lives in Bet El. His views were echoed by Eliahu Sharbit, who lives in Kochav Yaakov. He said: "We will not leave this place and if anyone mentions evacuation of settlements he must know that this country does not belong to Rabin."

Jerusalem: A member of the council representing some 100,000 Jewish settlers in the occupied territories said yesterday they were ready to use violence against Arabs if Mr Rabin granted limited autonomy to Palestinians. "We will do everything in our ability, including physical acts, so that that [Palestinian] council cannot impose itself on us," Benny Katzover told Army Radio. (Reuters)

## PEOPLE

## Nobel prize goes to Burmese

Detained Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi wants to use her £535,000 Nobel Peace prize to help in health and education for her people, the Nobel Institute said. It said a letter was sent on by her husband, Michael Aris, who was allowed to visit her for the first time in more than two years last month.

The prize money, awarded this year, has been locked in a Swedish bank account awaiting her instructions.

Thomas Kempfner and Heinrich Strubig, the two German hostages freed last week were beaten while in captivity in Beirut, the *Cologne Express*. *Der Spiegel* magazine said they were spat on and forced to drink their own urine.

President Aquino of the Philippines, her voice breaking at times, bade her once-rebel-

lious army an emotional goodbye at a military parade given in her honour five days before she leaves office at the end of a six-year term. She asked the armed forces to stay out of politics. Fidel Ramos, her former defence secretary who was proclaimed by Congress last week as winner of the May 11 election, succeeds her next Tuesday.

Thai pro-democracy leader Chamlong Srimuang said in Canberra he did not expect further political violence in his country as the military's power would be cut under a new government, expected after elections in September.

The FBI has concluded its investigation into an alleged \$535,000 dollar offer to entice Desiree Washington to back down from accusations of rape against boxer Mike Tyson. But it said any state-

ment regarding the case would have to come from the US Attorney's office.

Giandomenico Pico, the UN hostage negotiator who recently announced his resignation as UN assistant secretary-general, was named to the board of the Italian chemicals to food group Montedison SpA. Its managing director, Carlo Sama, said in Milan that Signor Pico's exact duties were still being discussed but he would probably co-ordinate relations with foreign institutions.

Gerard Depardieu, 43, France's leading box-office star, told secondary school pupils in Montmartre that cinema brought him "freedom, and a little dough". His most recent film, *Christopher Columbus*, is scheduled to open in October.

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## neers fear for under Labour

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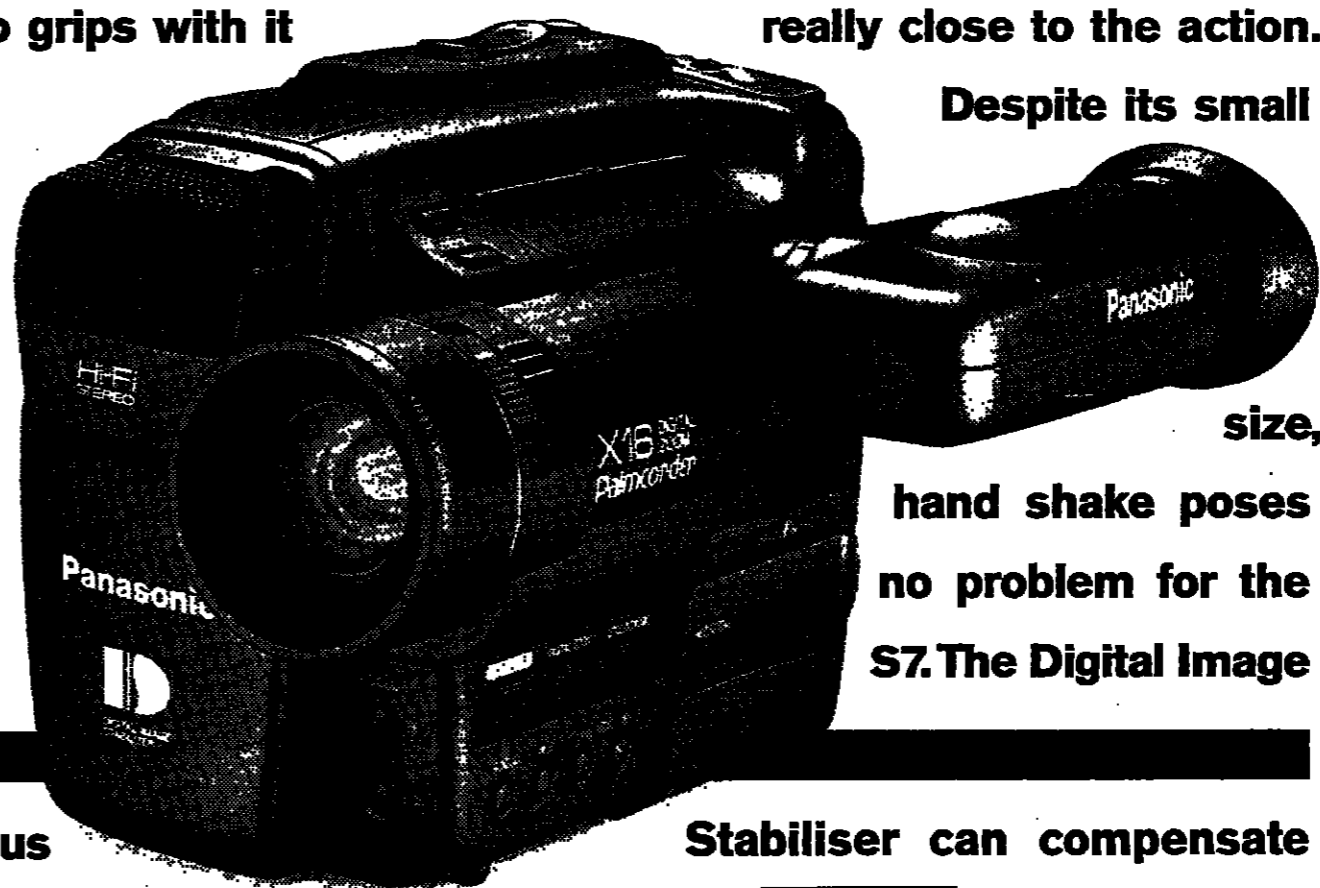
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# Web of ethnic hysteria has trapped Russia and its army

SIX months after the red flag stopped flying over the Kremlin and the Soviet Union passed into history, President Yeltsin's Russia is reaping the vicious harvest of 74 years of Soviet rule. Russia itself may be at peace, but it is weak and impoverished and its southern periphery, from Moldova to Tajikistan, is affected by old hostilities.

If local ethnic or political disputes in other republics were all that the Soviet Union had bequeathed, Russia could quietly ignore them and concentrate on rebuilding itself. Russia, however, has inherited a diaspora of Russians accustomed to privilege and protection. Worse, it has inherited an army almost four million strong and huge stockpiles of military hardware, much of it deployed outside Russia. The combination could prove lethal.

Probably only the former Soviet Union's top brass and Russia's senior leaders know

Russia's four million troops are ordered not to take sides in conflicts in the republics, writes Mary Dejevsky from Moscow. But how long can they hold out?

how close the whole region is to full-scale armed conflict, but their fears increasingly penetrate the official shield of caution. Vitali Churkin, the former Soviet foreign ministry spokesman and now a deputy foreign minister, returned from Moldova this week and told reporters: "All our efforts are directed at preventing this happening. You can imagine the explosion." You can indeed.

If it became known that just one section of the army was on the loose, the discipline that still prevails would be gone at a stroke. The former Soviet Union would be a battleground, a free for all, with everyone, soldier and civilian alike, given leave to settle

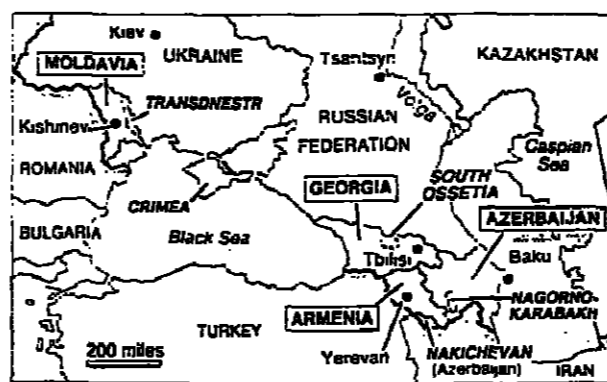
their ethnic, ideological and social grievances by force.

Preventing such an explosion was the main task that confronted Yevgeni Shaposhnikov when he became commander-in-chief of the commonwealth armed forces six months ago. He held the line for four months. His particular accomplishment was to placate the officer corps until the army as a whole was so fractured that it could no longer pose a unified threat to the republics. Now, Marshal Shaposhnikov is working more behind the scenes, drafting the technical division of an army the country cannot afford. The day-to-day task of keeping control of the army has fallen to Russia. In

every sense, it has inherited a minefield.

The conflict in Moldova offers the most acute example of Russia's predicament, but it is replicated in every republic of the former Soviet Union, inside or outside the Commonwealth of Independent States. The Russian, or pro-Russian, civilian population feels vulnerable: at worst, it has come under physical attack. It is pleading with Moscow to be protected. "Either protect us, or give us your weapons so we can protect ourselves," Moldova's Slavs were saying this week.

The former Soviet troops also feel vulnerable. Their future is uncertain: they come under psychological, and physical, attack from natives who treat them as occupiers; many are sympathetic to the local Russian population. Either get us out, they tell Moscow, or let us join the fighting. They know in Moscow, however, that once the army inter-



venes on behalf of a local minority population, there will be outright war.

The new masters of the republics and their people are in no mood to tolerate what they would see as a violation of their new-found independence. The Moldavian president's angry response — "It won't be so easy to bring us to our knees again" — to belated Russian statements this week would find an echo in almost every other republic.

Moscow, however, does not have the resources to bring them all home, even if it wanted to, and that is not certain.

In deciding how to act, Moscow must weigh several competing risks: the risk of leaving the ethnic Russians or their sympathisers unprotected, and provoking an outcry in Russia should an attack take place; the risk that units of the Russian army, many of whose officers are Russian,

could become involved on the side of the local Russian population even without an order from Moscow; and the risks of a hasty withdrawal that would bring hundreds of thousands of discontented troops back to Russia.

The policy of the former Soviet, and now Russian, high command has been consistent. Troops under Russian command must observe neutrality in local conflicts, even if local Russians are involved. If conditions for the military and their families become intolerable (as they did in Nagorno-Karabakh), or the number of officers and men who defect to the local fighters becomes too great (as it might in Moldova), the units are withdrawn. Otherwise they stay, confined to barracks, if necessary and authorised to fire only if they come under attack.

The local Russian populations regard that policy as treachery, but so far it has

worked. According to Russian defence ministry figures, 31 Russian servicemen were killed and 69 wounded in the first five months of the year in commonwealth troublespots, a fraction of the losses sustained by the combatants. The judgments are fine, and they work against the relatively placid Baltic states. "Our problem," people there say, "is that there is no war going on. If there were violence, the troops would be gone soon enough." Their frustration is understandable, but so is the position of Russia, although its policy is piling up resentment for the future.

There are hundreds of thousands of troops to be resettled in Russia. Priority must be given to fulfilling international treaties, saving soldiers' lives and preventing the "explosion". Each conflict poses more questions than the last and the "explosion" seems to be coming closer all the time.

## Outside force cannot bring Bosnia peace, says Major

By JOHN HOLLAND IN SARAJEVO AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

JOHN Major said yesterday that outside military intervention could not end the fighting in Sarajevo.

Although some French ministers have urged military intervention to open Sarajevo airport for emergency supplies, Mr Major said in an interview published in *Le Monde* that he supported the United Nations line that attempts to reopen the airport would be futile without an effective ceasefire.

"Have you seen where that airport is? It's awfully like Dien Bien Phu," he said, referring to the valley in north Vietnam where a large French garrison was besieged and overrun by communist forces from surrounding hills in 1954.

Asked about possible military intervention, Mr Major said: "It depends what you mean by that. I don't think

military intervention could separate the warring sides. You would need hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and I am not even sure that would be enough." The European Community summit in Lisbon is expected to discuss other options such as a sea or air blockade, but the EC has no military force of its own to mobilise.

Yesterday, Sarajevo was a little quieter after a unilateral pledge by Bosnian Serb forces to stop firing on non-military targets, but mortar and machinegun rounds could be heard echoing through the deserted, shattered streets of the old city.

Lord Carrington, who is leading EC mediation efforts, held a day of talks with Yugoslav leaders in Strasbourg yesterday. Haris Silajdzic, the Bosnian foreign minister, said after the meeting that he was less optimistic about peace in his country.

When Lord Carrington pressed Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian president, to recognise Bosnia, he deflected the call, denying involvement in the Sarajevo fighting and saying he would await the outcome of stalled talks among the Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian communities.

In Sarajevo, General Lewis Mackenzie of Canada, commander of the UN peacekeeping force, said the UN was "anxious and ready to reopen the airport". He described the Serbs' pledge to stop firing on non-military targets as a "significant commitment which may lead to the reopening of the airport".

The United Nations Protection Force building, a hair-raising, sometimes deadly, three-mile drive from the old city, is in sorry shape. General Mackenzie, who heads the 240-member force holed up in the bullet-ridden post and telegraph building on Marshal Tito Boulevard, says that the fact that the UN is hated equally by all proves its neutrality.

In Sarajevo, the normal rules of the game never did apply. That goes for the UN, too, which is not only viewed with suspicion and mistrust but is also picked on in ways that would lead a less patient force to retaliate.

Some in the UN contingent have served in the Gulf war and in Beirut and Cyprus. Without exception they all say this is the most dangerous assignment they have undertaken. They are not eager to venture out on any patrol in the city that is not absolutely essential.

"This is not an assignment for the faint-hearted," admitted one Dutch soldier, who expressed his admiration for General Mackenzie's stubborn determination not to be bullied out of town. "We won't abandon the Sarajevo operation, the general will see to that," he said. "Who will stick around and try to persuade the two sides to stop firing and talk to each other otherwise?"

"There are some people here with itchy trigger fingers," one French soldier said. "But unfortunately we aren't here to enforce the peace, just to keep it." The question now, as the city slowly dies, is who will make that peace — and make it hold?

Roger Boyes, page 18



Generations apart: President Yeltsin of Russia, above, embracing the Georgian leader, Eduard Shevardnadze, in Dagomys during talks about the confrontation in Ossetia, while Boris Yeltsin, the president's grandson, below centre, awaits a tennis match during a visit to America



## Germans argue on abortion

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

IN THE most passionate debate yet seen in the parliament of united Germany, Bundestag members of all parties argued all day yesterday over the rights and wrongs of abortion. The normally near-empty chamber was packed and noisy as the rival pro-life and women's rights factions fought to bring undecided members round to their point of view.

East and West Germany had contrary laws on abortions. They were legal on demand in the East, but in the West a pregnant woman could only be terminated if a medical panel agreed it was necessary on medical or social grounds. The issue was left unresolved by the unification treaty, but it specified that a new regulation for the entire country must be in place by the end of this year. Yesterday's debate was held to try to agree a draft law.

Members were allowed a free vote, though the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union jointly put forward a draft law making abortions illegal unless a doctor agreed it was desirable. The opposition Social Democratic Party, the Free Democratic Party and a few Christian Democrats, including Rita Süssmuth, the Speaker, backed a draft which gave women the final choice.

Polls on the eve of the debate showed that 76 per cent of Germans were in favour of abortion and 71 per cent thought women should be given the choice. Gregor Gysi, the leader of the small group of eastern German communists, suggested that only the 136 women members of the Bundestag should vote on the issue, but the suggestion was rejected.

Women dominated the debate and most spoke in favour of abortion. The CDU/CSU draft, however, was backed by senior members of the government.

## Purists fail to stem Frenglish invasion

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS

A NEW weapon is added today to the armoury of that ever-growing body of Paris officials charged with preserving the purity of the language: French becomes the official language of France.

"The language of the republic is French," says an article tacked onto the constitution by parliament this week as part of a pre-Maastricht revision, and promulgated in today's *Official Journal*. The sentence, which the drafters of De Gaulle's *Fifth Republic* would hardly have deemed necessary, is intended to bolster the war against Anglo-Americanisms which have been flooding ever faster into the language of Molière, a process which began in about 1919 when the French allowed English as the main text of the treaty of Versailles.

The language of Mickey Mouse, as it is disdainfully termed by the watchdogs, has barely faltered in its inroads, despite the expenditure of millions of pounds on a rear-guard action by President Mitterrand and his ministers for *francophonie*, the latest of whom is Catherine Tasca. The best brains of the Académie Française and government agencies have failed to convince citizens to drop "walkman" in favour of *baladeur*, or "job" for *emploi*. The most recent volume of the Académie lists drugstore, duffel-coat, dumping, dribble and drive among the

16 new foreign words it recognises.

Despite bans on English-only advertising, billboards and magazines are laden with Anglo-Saxon, often in the franchified variant. Do you want a car "de standing", or "très performant"? asks one. To the dismay of the purists, the attraction of American culture is forcing out French in favour of bastardised Frenglish.

The hegemony of English is particularly strong in commerce, and France fears that matters will get worse with European integration. The domestic airline TAT, Transport Aérien Intercontinental, has for example, recently named itself TAT-European Airlines. Even Parisian waiters are being forced by officialdom to give up their traditional disdain for anyone speaking less than perfect French and are attending French classes in the modern lingua franca.

Among the young, Frenglish has virtually replaced French in casual conversation. To be hypercorrect, you have to know *les tags* of all the top *rappeurs* among *les blacks* of New York. Few imagine Mitterrand's team can turn back the tide. "French still has great prestige in all the countries of the world," says Alain Decaux, the historian and last *francophonie* minister. "It is retreating as the first language but we can bolster its place as second."

## France catches up with accelerating roadhogs

OVERTAKING French motorists this summer will soon not be what it was: instead of accelerating to prevent this assault on his dignity, today's Gallic driver may meekly let you pass. The explanation is not a sudden outbreak of civility but a new and much loathed system for punishing errant drivers that starts next week. Under the scheme, drivers can lose their licences if the police catch them accelerating while they are being overtaken.

For weeks the roads have been cluttered with demonstrations by taxi and lorry drivers, motor cyclists and travelling salesmen. All incensed at what they see as the injustice being inflicted on them by Georges Sarre, the roads and waterways minister. A points scheme similar to that in Britain and elsewhere is intended to reduce the highway slaughter that annually claims nearly 10,000 lives, far more than in any comparable country. In addition to existing penalties, drivers under M Sarre's new regime will automatically lose their licences if they acquire six points.

From any but a French driver's viewpoint, the new penalties seem mild. For killing someone in an accident or driving with a super-inducing quantity of Bordeaux in the bloodstream, for example, drivers lose only three points, compared with two for accelerating while being passed and one for exceeding the

The French are being hit where it really hurts — in the driving seat, Charles Bremner reports

80mph motorway speed limit. A new licence can be applied for after six months.

"It is just a way of taking away our livelihood," grumbled Cyril Neveu, five-times winner of the Paris-Dakar rally, who says he prefers to travel by helicopter anyway. Paul Belmondo, son of the actor and a noted formula one driver, said: "The only thing they will achieve is putting people under stress."

In similar vein, the president of the national travelling salesmen's union could be seen haranguing M Sarre on television this week, telling him that a moment of distraction could lose him his livelihood. And the road haulage president spoke of the inhumanity of imposing equal measure on the weekend motorist and those law-abiding citizens who drive lorries for a living. The points system, said *VSD* magazine, was the last straw after recent government action to discourage smoking and love-making.

M Sarre and his teams of psychologists are fully aware that they are striking at a cherished means of self-expression. To encourage a new outlook, penitent motorists will be allowed to absolve

themselves of two points by attending therapy at the hands of experts in courses under the theme *Savoir conduire, c'est savoir vivre*, which roughly translates as "To know how to drive is to know how to live".

The psychologists will have a hard time purging a whole culture of its motoring mentality. A look at advertisements confirms that the car remains a Frenchman's favourite weapon, an extension of his sexuality and instrument of revenge. Audi, for example, boasts that its latest model is so solid it will guarantee the preservation of "certain things which are indispensable to masculine powers of seduction... those attributes which nature has given you".

But supporters of the new law point out that attitudes are slowly changing. It is no longer considered a joke, as it was until recently, to be stopped for drink driving, although the message has not penetrated everywhere. The UAP insurance company has just published extracts from drivers' letters of claim. One complains that an accident was not his fault because, although he was intoxicated, the other car crossed to his side of the road. "Honestly, I ask you, is it better to be drunk on the right side or a roadhog on the left?" the driver demands.

Trawler war, page 1  
L&T section, page 4

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Black Sea nations sign deal

Istanbul: After the declaration on Black Sea economic co-operation, signed by 11 nations in Istanbul yesterday, President Snegur of Moldova met President Yeltsin of Russia to try to find a solution to the civil war in the Transnistria region (Andrew Finkel writes). They were joined by the leaders of the other two countries affected by the conflict, President Iliescu of Romania and President Kravchuk of Ukraine.

The signatories to the declaration, which include Greece and Georgia, are now committed to facilitating the circulation of goods and services. The agreement stops well short, however, of a commitment to any grander economic union. Greece is a member of the European Community and Turkey is bound by trade and tariff agreements with Europe. Turkey's success in bringing together nations, some of whom are engaged in armed conflict, reflects a desire to offset Russian dominance around the Black Sea basin.

### Dam destroyed

Moscow: Turkmenistan has destroyed the Kara-Bogaz dam, a relic of the Soviet era which, in ten years, reduced the gulf of Kara-Bogaz to salt flats and caused the waters of the Caspian Sea to rise to the point where they regularly flooded coastal areas.

### Spy sentenced

Berlin: A former press spokesman at the US military mission in Berlin was given an 18-month suspended sentence after admitting spying for the former Soviet KGB. South African-born Stephen Laufer was also fined 20,000 marks (£6,860). (Reuters)

### Socialist purge

Helsinki: The Socialist International, an international union of social democratic parties, is weeding out communist and anti-democratic groups. Luis Ayala, its secretary-general said. Credentials would be rigorously examined, he said. (Reuters)

### Kabul attack

Kabul: Forces of Ahmed Shah Massoud, the Afghan defence minister, attacked Shia positions near the city's northern security ministry. Heavy street fighting between soldiers armed with Kalashnikovs and machineguns was reported. (AFP)

### Two hanged

Tirana: Two Albanians who robbed and banded to death a family of five were publicly hanged in the town of Fier and their bodies displayed in the town square. Executions are rare in Albania but the crime was regarded as especially heinous. (Reuters)

### Aid for women

Stockholm: For an experimental year from July 1, police in four Swedish regions are to equip women subject to persistent sexual harassment with free alarms, mobile telephones and even bodyguards, a police spokesman said. (Reuters)

### Jewellery stolen

Paris: Thieves broke windows at the chic Paris jewellery store Chaumet at lunchtime and in full view of shoppers stole rings, earrings and necklaces worth about two million francs (£200,000), police said. An investigation was under way. (AP)

Perot bias denied by press

JAPANESE N

Hoodlums irritation

# Coloured voters in Cape reject ANC for de Klerk party

**FROM MICHAEL HAMLYN IN JOHANNESBURG**

**Olympic nerves, page 40**  
**L & T section, page 5**

is probably the only way he can win."

**FROM JAMIE DETTMER  
IN WASHINGTON**

is probably the only way he can win."

**FROM ADRIAN EDWARDS  
IN HONG KONG**

with the political situation in Hong Kong.

**JAPANESE NOTEBOOK** by Joanna Pitman

## Hoodlums take out their irritation on tropical fish

\_\_\_\_\_



## Apathy looks likely winner in Malawi poll

**FROM JAN RAATH IN HARARE**

[illegible]

This mother has to hurt the one she loves  
730 times a year.

show that the incidence of diabetes in

are depending on us to find a cure.

To the BDA, 10 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BD.  
Tel: 071-323 1531. A charity helping people with diabetes  
and supporting diabetic research.

I enclose a cheque, postal order payable to the BDA £ \_\_\_\_\_  
Debit my Access/Visa Card by the amount of £ \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me more information and membership details ☐

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Under which is applicable

Ref: Charities No. 215786 5/1/92 N/A

**5 BRITISH DIABETIC ASSOCIATION**

5. BRITISH DIABETIC ASSOCIATION

## As Europe's leaders gather in Lisbon, three Times writers assess a continent at war and peace

The government's predicament over Europe is, a senior official said to me this week, like a surreal game of snakes and ladders. At present the snakes look long and the ladders short. Following the Danish vote three weeks ago, ministers have been manoeuvring to keep the Maastricht agreement alive in the face of domestic doubts and external buffeting. John Major knows where he wants to go, but he may be unable to regain the initiative for several months.

Each move is fraught with potential difficulty. The Irish vote in favour of Maastricht was only a small ladder, a respite before this week's potential snakes: the 48-hour working-week directive, the reappointment of Jacques Delors as commission president, and the Lisbon summit. During Britain's presidency of the EC, there will be continuing arguments over the budget and frontier controls, tricky obstacles to completing the single market, the French referendum in the early autumn, the Conservative conference in October, and discussions about how to keep the Danes on board.

Two weeks ago, I compared Mr

Major to Harold Wilson in his 1960s prime as a political manager, blurring issues of principle to avoid splits, and saying enough to each side to keep them content. One minister acknowledged the similarity of tactical skills, but says that a key difference is that Mr Major always has a clear goal. He may approach his objectives in a roundabout way, but he is determined to get there.

At present, for instance, the Euro-sceptics (both the two dozen diehard anti-EC Tory MPs and 50 sympathisers) are in danger of misjudging Mr Major, of mistaking his manoeuvring for tacit agreement. The prime minister has no time for diehards like William Cash, and regards as naive many of his sympathisers, especially the 20 odd new MPs who signed a recent Commons motion. Current attempts to isolate Douglas Hurd may also backfire. At Wednesday's meeting of backbenchers, he was sharply questioned when the sceptics turned up in force and actively briefed the media afterwards. The worries of Tory MPs should not be underestimated, but Mr Major sees the attacks on Mr Hurd as aimed at

## Can Major win at snakes and ladders?

Peter Riddell on the outlook for Britain's EC presidency

him. So far, there is no gap between the prime minister and the foreign secretary.

The approach adopted by Mr Major and Mr Hurd is clear. The Maastricht treaty contains real advantages for Britain in curbing centralising forces, and is better than any likely alternative. Mr Major was firm yesterday in the Commons, saying that "in due course" he would seek the support of MPs for ratification. The treaty was negotiated in good faith, and he has "no intention of breaking the word of the British government". Nor has he any interest in "compromising what we agreed and wrecking this country's reputation for plain dealing".

But the ratification bill is in limbo until the attitudes of other EC countries are clarified. There is no point in forcing the issue until after France's referendum. Meanwhile, the government's tactic is to keep the temperature down. That is not always easy. Despite Gillian Shepherd's efforts in a light spot, Wednesday night's outline deal on working time was not quite the triumph that was claimed. Brussels will acquire new powers, and Britain has reserved the right to challenge any final directive in the European Court. The reappointment of M Delors — described yesterday by foreign office minister Tristan Garel-Jones as a "high-minded individual" — was never

going to be popular with Tory MPs in view of his oddly exaggerated status as a demon. But the squall can be survived. The main positive option for the government is to build on the subsidiary clause in the Maastricht treaty. This is the main support for ministers' claims about a new decentralising trend. Following the unexpectedly interventionist results of the Single European Act, Tory MPs are suspicious and point to lawyers' doubts about whether subsidiarity will be legally enforceable. M Delors was left in

no doubt at his dinner in Downing Street on Tuesday that a British priority in its presidency will be to flesh out the subsidiarity clause. He apparently took the point, which is now being made by other EC countries.

Much can go wrong. The French may reject the treaty. The Danes, already in a political mess, may not sort out their worries; and if they delay too long, Germany and France will want to press ahead. And the Danes may turn out to want more social and environmental measures unacceptable to Britain. The discussions on subsidiarity may produce waffle rather than the administrative mechanisms Britain wants.

My hunch, however, is that Mr Major's more assertive new approach will be vindicated. Provided other countries ratify the treaty, the Commons will do so. Any Tory revolt will be much smaller than is currently threatened, and as in the past, Labour will split with some MPs backing the bill. Current warnings by the opposition against going ahead are primarily designed to hide internal divisions. As Giles Radice, a Labour supporter of the EC, warns in

Offshore, his new book on British attitudes to Europe, "a switch back to outright opposition, or even to scepticism, would lack any political credibility. It would cut Labour off from constructive dialogue with other EC sister parties."

But climbing the ladders and avoiding the snakes entails costs. The strategic choices facing Britain have been blurred. Mr Major has presented ratification as a mark of Britain keeping its word, and only secondarily in terms of influence on European developments. Mr Hurd has been more candid about the Foreign Office's fears about threats to the traditional British goal of ensuring that the main continental powers do not combine to take decisions on their own which affect us, notably on defence and monetary affairs. The relationship between monetary union, enlargement of the Community and the redistribution of resources to poorer countries on the Mediterranean or in central Europe has been barely discussed.

Mr Major's political skills may win him success in the battles over Maastricht, but he may find at the end that Britain's place in Europe remains as unresolved as ever.

## Cross-Channel rivalry, by Peter Millar

## From Agincourt to trawler war

Amid all the rapid changes across Europe, it is comforting to find vibrant traces of great unaltered historical traditions, such as the antipathy between the English and French. I can imagine the trawler air around the Scilly Isles turning blue yesterday as two British trawlers fought French fishermen allegedly armed with wirecutters to sever their nets. This refreshingly direct confrontation will now inevitably be relegated to the dull corridors of European justice; but for a moment, as HMS Brecon headed out to defend the men of Blighty, the discerning could make out the ghost of Nelson on the poop, still declaiming: "You must hate a Frenchman as you hate the devil".

The relationship between the French and Britain — or to be more precise the English, for the Scots have had their own flirtations across the Channel — has always been a mixture of love and loathing. As far back as the mid 16th century, Sir Philip Sidney was referring to France as "that sweet enemy". But the affair goes back much further, to the Hundred Years War, which spanned the 14th and 15th centuries and might be considered the longest ever divorce proceedings between two nations.

What was at issue was the question of separate identity, confused ever since the Normans conquered England but refused to relinquish their claim to the French throne. Their attempt to hang on to their ancestral lands with the aid of the Anglo-Saxon peasantry pressed into their feudal armies helped to fuse conquered and conquerors into something approximating a nation. After the Black Prince won the Battle of Crecy in 1346, dusting up a few Frenchmen became an acknowledged way of winning one's spurs and attaining manhood. By the time of Agincourt in 1415, there were quite clearly Englishmen on one side and Frenchmen on the other. So by the time Shakespeare got round to writing his stirring stuff, he could invoke the trinity of England, Harry and St George on the same side.

Since then, the role of chief enemy of the moment has been shared out a bit, at first to the Spanish and their armada, later to the Germans. But there has remained a lingering suspicion — notably among the high command at Balacava when England and France were allies against the Russians — that the French were the real enemy.

During most of the colonial expansion of the 19th century, the world seemed big enough for both European powers, but there were fraught moments, as at Fashoda in the Sudan in 1898. Reduced to absurd map-makers' terms, it was the moment when the French determination to build a horizontal empire in North Africa collided with the British drive for a vertical Cape-to-Cairo empire — and they lost, though with no good grace.

So the English antipathy is fully reciprocated. No French schoolboy fails to learn of England first and foremost as "perfidious Albion". Such an allegation of treachery sounds unreasonable in the light of 20th-century history. We Britons tend to feel aggrieved at a lack of gratitude for having given shelter to General de Gaulle, and endured the Blitz in London while Paris survived unharmed by surrendering. But on the other side of the water, this is perceived as patronising nonsense. Whereas Churchill's wartime offer to unite the two countries under the British crown may have been intended as a gesture of friendship and solidarity to a sister nation under occupation, it was received in Paris as yet another attempt to resurrect the Planagenet claim.

So there ought to have been little real surprise when the same general, installed as French president, pronounced the famous "Non" that slammed in Britain's face the door to the European Community. The Cornish fishermen probably wish it had stayed shut.

The root of the problem is that ever since the Norman Conquest, France has been, in the eyes of most Britons, a stand-in for the whole of Europe. Our "continental café" was always trying to be French, just like the "continental breakfast" which would send a German or a Dutchman into a hungry rage. Conversely, whether fishermen or farmers, when we fume with anger at the seemingly meddling decisions of the Eurocrats, we thank heaven that we still have Jacques Delors: a Frenchman's eyes to damn it. It comes more naturally.



## Emergency in Sarajevo, by Roger Boyes

## Can the West let a city starve?

Sarajevo was bombed again yesterday, and the United Nations put back the clocks. Unless there is a 48-hour ceasefire in the city, the UN troops will not take the first steps towards securing Sarajevo airport for relief supplies. Meanwhile the people of that disintegrating city — Muslims, Croats and, yes, many Serbs — are eating nettles and subsisting in a hellish netherworld without water or electricity. Serb irregulars are dictating the terms of peace and war to the United Nations and daily demonstrating the impotence of one of the broadest international coalitions ever assembled (America, Europe, Iran, most Muslim states, Russia). This is partly a failure of will and imagination. The UN has been putting much energy into persuading the Serbs to remove anti-aircraft weapons from within two to four miles of the airport. UN observers may soon be placed next to heavy artillery sites. But it is plain that the Bosnian-Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, is on a different wavelength: he wants to draw an ethnic green line through Sarajevo, and does not want UN troops milling around the city until he achieves that goal. He repeatedly links the reopening of the airport with the division of the city.

Making the opening of the airport a primary UN aim may therefore be a misjudgment. Securing the airport has become a codeword for limited, tentative military intervention. Since incoming relief planes are vulnerable, the neighbouring mortar and cannon must be silenced either by negotiation or by force. Yet every day of hesitation lives are squandered. There is a limit to how long a cannibal can survive on dandelion soup and dog biscuits.

There is a strong case for thinking again, and thinking quickly. The best option is to air-drop food and medical supplies. That would not only help to relieve the population, it would show them that they have not been abandoned by the world. One can understand the nervousness of military planners in considering armed intervention. Even cap-

turing the airport would need a brigade to take the control tower and landing strip and perhaps three more brigades to hold the roads. That is a great many soldiers, who would be very exposed and would have to be fed and quartered and who would have no clear mission beyond keeping the airport open. Dropping canisters of food and medicines for the hospitals is more feasible and would make a similar point more quickly.

During the Warsaw uprising in 1944, the British flew Halifaxes low over Warsaw across very dangerous terrain, dropping weapons and supplies, and although they had little air cover (the Russians didn't help), they suffered few losses. The air-drop did not change the outcome of the Warsaw uprising, coming too late for that, but eye-witnesses remember how it changed their war psychologically, by briefly giving hope to Poles who spent their lives in cellars and who had been most terribly battered. More recently, a Western air force dropped tonnes and supplies to the Kurds stranded on the mountainsides of northern Iraq. That too made an important humanitarian and political point.

Something similar has to be done now, within days, for Sarajevo. There are risks, but if the chief of the Serbian and Montenegrin air force, General Bozidar Stevanovic, is to be believed, most of the anti-aircraft missiles are now concentrated around Belgrade. Sensible air cover could protect such a drop, and if necessary shoot down any air attack.

There is risk on the ground too. Snipers might gun down Sarajevo citizens trying to distribute food that had been dropped. These risks, however, are small compared to the scope of the humanitarian mission. An air-drop is probably tolerable to the US electorate; it could involve Germany more actively, and it would reassure those Islamic countries who fear that Bosnian Muslims would be slaughtered in a full scale Western intervention. The West, bullied by heavily armed Serb irregulars who respect no agreement, has come to believe it is impotent in Bosnia. By the same token, the Serbs are coming to believe they are invincible. The time has come to change the terms of this conflict. Even without posing a direct military challenge to Serbia, the West can demonstrate that it will not accept the wilful starvation and destruction of a European city.

...and moreover  
ALAN COREN

This could well be the worst week for hacks that there has ever been. This could be the week when our trade grinds slowly to a halt. By next week, pedestrians may be unable to negotiate the nation's pavements for the hacks in cardboard boxes pandering small change.

Should this happen, it will of course be the result of that invariably retrograde force, progress: because we now inhabit an era in which non-necessity is the mother of invention, and those terrible words "technological breakthrough" indicate only that something has been subverted by something else. Since you ask, I do not know if the word *subside* exists, but I do not intend to find out, because if I wanted to find out, I would have to drive to a shop which sells batteries so that I could put them in my magnifying glass, and if I did that I should almost certainly get a parking ticket, and when you are faced by life in a cardboard box, you cannot chuck money away on little luxuries like that.

I cannot look up *subside* without an illuminating magnifying glass, because my new Oxford English Dictionary is the micrographic version with about a million words per page, none of which can be read without the Oxford English Magnifying Glass that came with it. What you do is, you put the book on the carpet, drop to your hands and knees, flick on the light in the magnifying glass, and slowly go blind and

mad. I did not have to do this with my old OED, because it came in 12 volumes and eye-size print, but when it grew out of date through not having very important words like *yuppy* and *gazump* in it, I decided to buy the single-volume technological breakthrough that subverted it. The effect was to slow down my work by a factor of *n*, where *n* represents the need to look a word up and then drive around searching for a meter within walking distance of a battery shop, before driving home and dropping to your hands and knees to go blind and mad. The cost in terms of words not written is, to take a rough figure, incalculable.

And incalculability stands poised for a quantum leap. This week, a lush brochure arrived from OUP announcing that the entire OED is now available on one floppy disk for only £480. Since you again ask, I do not know why it is *disk not disc*, I have been meaning to look this up for some time, and as soon as I get a couple of batteries I may, provided I have not replaced the OEMG with the new OEFD, if I do that, mind, I shall have to have bought a second computer, for if I have to keep removing the disk on which I am writing from my one computer in order to insert the disk containing the word I want to look up, it will take six months to write anything and I shall be in the cardboard box even sooner than if I had bought a second computer. Why, though, should even two computers herald a cardboard

box? Because they will slow me down yet faster than the OEMG they have subverted, thanks to a further technological breakthrough. A brochure speaks: "...now not merely a dictionary, but the most comprehensive thesaurus in the world. Hard-pressed for a synonym for *zest*? How about *causway*, *coh*, *cutwater*, *dike*, *head*, *jetty*, *levee* or *mole*? All these and more can be found by searching for the word *pier* across the entire breadth of the dictionary."

Dear God, the very last thing a working hack needs is the most comprehensive thesaurus in the world! Especially when he has already subverted his typewriter with a computer: in the old days, he would type *To be or not to be*, that is the question, and, faced with the mucky option of Tipp-Ex, leave it at that and go on to the next bit. A word-processor, however, because it has a correction facility (interesting that this term should also have subverted "prison") allows him, indeed encourages him, to think for a while and then write *To be or not to be*, that is the dilemma. Which is how a hack's income gets cut in half. Now add to this a disk which, with 8 synonyms for *pier*, might well contain 50 for *question*. You could spend three years on a linerick.

Have I, then, decided against a second computer? Certainly not. It could be extremely useful, if it comes in a nice big cardboard box.

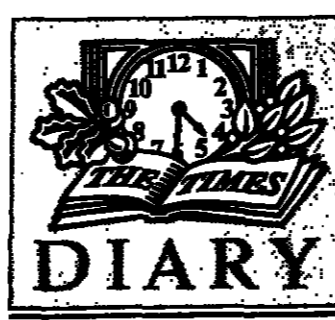
## Glensys into the breach

WITH Neil Kinnock looking increasingly likely to become Britain's second-string EC commissioner, a campaign has already begun to groom Glensys as a replacement for him in the Commons. Should he succeed Bruce Millan in Brussels at the end of the year, Kinnock would have to resign his Islywn seat.

Glensys is as popular as the Opposition leader in the constituency which he has represented since 1970, and would be the first choice of many party activists for the candidacy. Cllr Tom Harris, Labour mayor of Islywn, who has known the Kinnocks for twenty years says: "I cannot think of anyone better for the job. Mrs Kinnock would make an excellent candidate. If she decides to stand it will be a very popular decision. She is intelligent, astute and has all the qualifications you could wish for."

Cllr Arthur Evans, deputy leader of the Labour group on Islywn borough council, also believes there is a strong possibility Glensys will be the next MP. "Mrs Kinnock is a very good political person in her own right. As a matter of fact I think she is the driving force behind Neil sometimes. She is certainly assured of my vote." Should she be nominated, Glensys would inherit one of the safest Labour seats in the country.

Kinnock's appointment to Brussels would initially be for two years. There is irony for him in Millan's reputed magnanimous offer to stand down in his favour. Sir Leon Brittan's post as senior commissioner would have been one of the plum jobs at Kinnock's disposal had he become prime minister. Millan's junior post as commissioner for regional policy



would probably have gone to Lynda Chalker. Few expected to see Kinnock taking the job himself.

John Major's drive to appoint more women to senior posts in Whitehall should receive a further boost today when the new head of information at the Ministry of Defence is announced. Gill Samuel, head of information at the Department of Transport, is likely to get the post dealing with information about the male-dominated armed forces. Samuel, who would then have daily access to Malcolm Rifkind, is already being lobbied to press the case for women to fight on the front line.

## Cartoon hell

THE American court ruling this week which gave the go-ahead to smokers to sue tobacco companies is lead in the pencil of cartoonist Michael Heath. Followers of his weekly cartoon strip "The Outlaw" should not be surprised to see the last smoker on earth, Michael Common, who is temporarily off the weed, resume smoking in the hope of making a few bucks from the tobacco companies. Heath's strip is now running in *The New York Observer*, and receives regular bulletins from the anti-smoking lobby.

The inspiration for the strip

originally came from America when Heath and a smoker friend stumbled across a whole town in California where smoking was banned. "We were ejected from one bar for lighting up," he says.



"So we went to the lowest part of town and found a bar full of bikers — they weren't smoking either."

## Post haste

IT IS just six months since Terry Anderson walked free from his Lebanese captors, but such is the change of mood in the Middle East that the British Foreign Office has decided the time is ripe to send its first female ambassador to the region. Maeve Fort, aged 51, will move from her present post as head of mission in Mozambique to become Her Majesty's representative to the Lebanon. She replaces David Tatham.

Beirut may have quietened down in recent months, but it is still not a city to go traipsing around in high heels. Fort, however, is used to tough assignments. Mozambique Lagos and Bangkok were no picnic. But her initial excitement on becoming ambassador to Chad in 1987 was short-lived. King Charles Street deemed

the country too unsafe, and she was forced to conduct the job from Whitehall. She is unlikely to be thwarted again.

## Face to face

DAVID COKE, curator of the Pallant House Gallery at Chichester, knows how Heinrich Schliemann felt when he "gazed upon the face of Agamemnon". Coke has discovered a "life-mask" of Handel, which has been hidden in a suitcase for years. The mask, made by Louis François Roubiliac, has never been seen by the public, but will be the key exhibit in the gallery's Handel exhibition, opening on Monday.

Coke was called to a collector's home in Hertfordshire and told that something extraordinary had been found in an old suitcase. Wrapped in a tea-cloth was the Handel mask. "I felt a little creepy driving back to Chichester with the mask on the back seat of my car," says Coke, who had already procured manuscript of *Messiah*. Handel's will and a ticket used for an early performance of *Messiah*.

Among the many bequests left by the late cookery writer Elizabeth David is a provision for a large selection of her 3,000-volume library to be left to the Warburg Institute in London. David, whose collection of culinary works from the 18th and 19th centuries is regarded as one of the best in the world, states in her will that the Warburg library should house: "All my books relating wholly or in part to cookery, both in its festival and technological aspects". The rest will go to her agent Jill Norman. The decision will surprise some of her friends, who had assumed that the extensive collection would be left to the London Library, where Elizabeth David did much of her research.



## LISBON MANOEUVRES

The Lisbon summit presents British diplomacy with one of its most difficult challenges since entry into the European Community in 1973. Until this month, John Major's government had been approaching its sixth EC presidency newly confident, with a more-or-less satisfactory Maastricht treaty and an election victory behind it. Mr Major had shown skill in marginalising his anti-European and portraying himself as a Janus, a sceptical nationalist yet "working at the heart of Europe".

In recent weeks this tactical virtuosity has begun to dissolve, making Mr Major appear as a tactician with no strategy. Since the Foreign Office has a longstanding strategy — to submit to the EC's "going rate" of federalism — the prospect is alarming. Mr Major could find his party denying him ratification of Maastricht (or granting it only with debilitating superwhipping) and the foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, could find himself isolated and finally ditched.

The government's current argument with its backbenchers is that since Mr Major has "promised" British ratification to his European partners, the Danish vote does not make any difference. This cuts no ice. Although the Commons has endorsed the treaty twice, that was before the Danish rejection and the circumstances are now altered. Therefore the treaty now on the table is not the same as before, and should be reconsidered from scratch.

Recent events have fuelled doubts about the government's ability to resist creeping federalism. Yesterday the cabinet approved Britain's agreement to the reappointment of Jacques Delors as European Commission president. The argument for reappointment is that a chastened and experienced federalist is better than a novice at this delicate stage in EC affairs. Britain is accepting an arrangement to gain some diplomatic benefit of which the nation is ignorant.

The same equivocation applied to this week's two pre-Lisbon deals hailed as "stunning victories" for Britain: on air fare deregulation and the 48-hour week directive. Neither was a victory. They were stunning chiefly in the desperation with which ministers sought to present as triumphs what were messy compromises. The air fares agreement was another round of the usual double-dealing from Europe's nationalised cartels. Any self-respecting French civil servant will drive a jumbo jet through the desert in five minutes, as through last month's costly and probably unenforceable compromise on farm price reform.

The stunning compromise on the 48-hour week directive, provided it survives legal challenge by Britain, has conceded a crucial principle to Brussels: that the EC, not Westminster, has sovereignty over how British citizens order their work and leisure. Rather than standing firm and daring her colleagues to take her to court on whether the directive is really about "health and safety", the employment minister, Gillian Shephard, has tacitly acknowledged EC competence in this field. Revealingly, she boasted about "winning the right" (from whom?) for British workers to "volunteer" to work more than 48 hours a week. This would involve passing a sort of interventionist laws of the sort against which her party has fought and won elections ever since 1979. Such a compromise of principle is indistinguishable from defeat.

So how does John Major stand as he approaches both Lisbon and his presidency of the Council of Ministers? Five urgent items of business confront him. These are enlargement of the EC, the Gatt talks, future financing, completing the internal market, and Yugoslavia. Mr Major has made the early opening of negotiations with the Efta countries applying for membership an earnest of his good faith in wanting to broaden the horizons of the Community.

He is aware that countries such as France and Belgium, opposed to enlargement, will argue that negotiations must wait until the

EC's own house is in good Maastricht order. On the EC budget, Britain wants to avoid any binding decision at Lisbon. Luckily it does not look as though the Spaniards, Irish and others who were promised more "cohesion" funds last year are ready to talk figures. Britain hopes to use its own presidency to whittle down their demands and to argue, together with the Dutch, that the EC budget is currently below allowed limits and therefore there is no need for an increase as big as that which M Delors is asking for.

Completing the single market by December 31 will be a priority of the presidency, and for that Mr Major would like a sonorous declaration at Lisbon which commits the other 11 to real negotiations to remove the remaining obstacles. Mr Major wants them to begin telling their own civil servants what exactly is meant to happen on January 1, 1993. A similar binding commitment to negotiate in good faith on Gatt would help put pressure on France, so far the most hesitant, to compromise on agriculture. President Mitterrand will see no political advantage in this. Mr Major wants the political pressure in Lisbon to do the trick, disguised as reform under the proposed changes in the common agricultural policy.

Finally, there is Yugoslavia. Nothing out of Lisbon is likely to make much difference to the fighting. But Mr Hurd wants to be seen to make a vigorous effort towards peace in Europe. Strong backing for British initiatives would help not least in showing that some sort of European collaboration in foreign and possibly defence affairs can have meaning within the existing community structure.

In resolving these matters the prime minister badly needs to reassure his party and the country of what he now means by European co-operation. Britain has presented a coherent, if widely misunderstood, ideal of such co-operation ever since it joined the then Common Market, through Margaret Thatcher's budget battles, the Single European Act and Mr Major's own pre-Maastricht promises. The ideal involved true subsidiarity, with supranational discipline (that is, majority voting) limited to areas where discipline is essential to promote Europe's worldwide competitiveness, notably in trade and anti-monopoly regulation. Such an ideal might form the basis for a son-of-Maastricht deal to be sold to the Danes.

In all other areas, co-operation should be voluntary. If it is not, national sovereignty will be so infringed as to erode democratic consent for the whole enterprise, an erosion that the appeasement of M Delors and his allies has plainly produced at present. Britain has taken this view before and been proved right. Mr Major must restate it.

There is no end to the mischief that centralisers in government, at all tiers and in all guises, will find themselves inflicting on the peoples of Europe. Centralisation is not an overt policy, it is intrinsic to international concentrations of power and resources. It is not the case that European federalists have recently changed their spots because M Delors has realised he has been wrong all along. Rather, they are in tactical retreat merely because the Danes have said so. The British should indicate how and in what areas the retreat should be strategic. The government should not equivocate and compromise, pledging itself to whip each extension of Brussels competence through Parliament.

Therein lies not a freer and more prosperous Europe but merely a dozen Danish slaps in the face. Centralisation of the sort conceded by Mrs Shephard yesterday is not an aid to international free trade but another encouragement to its opposite, a renascent, protectionist nationalism. The federalists had Britain dancing on hot coals yesterday morning. Will they have Mr Major dancing likewise at Lisbon?

## Wife's account of Maxwell arrest

From Mrs Kevin Maxwell

Sir, Following your leader of today, headed "Bonfire of the decades", I thought it right, if only for my own peace of mind, to set the record straight as far as my husband's hugely publicised arrest of last week is concerned.

In early December 1991 my husband's solicitors made it clear to the Serious Fraud Office that he would voluntarily present himself for interview at any time upon reasonable notice. That offer was emphasised as recently as Thursday, June 11, 1992, and confirmed by letter on the following day. My husband's solicitors were naturally concerned to avoid the enormous prejudice that a well-publicised arrest would inevitably cause.

There was also the unspoken desire to avoid, if at all possible, my husband being arrested in front of our four young children. That further approach to the Serious Fraud Office was precipitated by a tip-off to my husband personally from one of the press photographers, who have habitually followed him around London over the last three weeks, that his arrest was imminent.

The SFO responded by letter of June 12 and indicated that they agreed with the desire "to avoid a media circus" when the time came for them to talk to my husband. The SFO did not give any undertaking as to the time or the circumstances in which they would conduct an interview but said that they would give my husband's solicitors "as much notice as possible of the time and place of such an interview which is commensurate with the needs of our investigation".

It is very unfortunate, in the above circumstances, that my husband was not simply invited to surrender himself for interview and/or charging, as he had always been prepared to do. Despite the possible prejudicial effects of last Thursday morning, my husband tried to conduct himself with dignity and will endeavour to continue to do so.

Yours faithfully,  
PANDORA MAXWELL,  
31 Jubilee Place, Chelsea, SW1.  
June 25.

## Death from smoking

From Miss Marjorie Brady

Sir, Professor Richard Peto (letter, June 16) suggests that "the real defenders of smokers are those who provide clear and accurate information about the risks". But the clarity and accuracy of the information provided is questionable.

According to the 1992 National No Smoking Day fact file, smoking fell from 52 per cent to 33 per cent of the adult population between 1972 and 1988, and Social and Community Research reported in November 1991 that smoking amongst adults had declined to 27 per cent.

However, the anti-smoking industry insists on claiming that more and more people are dying from smoking. In 1983 the Royal College of Medicine claimed that there were 50,000 alleged smoking-related deaths per annum and in 1991 they claimed there were 110,000. A year later, in 1992, the Royal Society for Medicine had found an extra 5,000 in the UK, to bring the total up to 115,000; and now Professor Peto's study which you reported on May 22 is claiming 150,000.

The anti-smoking industry's own literature states that the risk of suffering from smoking-related diseases is reduced to that of a non-smoker within a few years of giving up smoking. Considering both this and the decline in smoking amongst adults, perhaps Professor Peto could explain to the public why the number of smoking-related deaths is increasing. How can more people be dying from an activity in which fewer people are participating?

Yours faithfully,  
MARJORIE BRADY  
(Campaign Manager), Forest  
(Freedom Organisation for the Right to Enjoy Smoking Tobacco),  
2 Grosvenor Gardens, SW1.  
June 17.

## Zoo rescue plan

From Mr John Toovey

Sir, Your report (June 22) a proposal for a £61 million "rescue package" for London Zoo. This plan, promoted by New Zoo Developments Ltd., appears remarkably similar to one put forward last year by Regent's Park Zoo Ltd., which was rejected by the Zoological Society's council.

The earlier plan proposed out-of-date concepts that appear again in the form of "three varieties of rainforest under cover", a "savannah", and a "Szechuan" panda exhibit. Within the limited space of the zoo, these can only result in wild animals being confined in small inadequate representations of their complex natural environments. The gorillas, gibbons, and spider monkeys, who are deprived of sun, rain, and wind, with nothing to do but destroy the so-called forests — a situation one would not wish on any living creature.

Such a package cannot be welcomed as its ideas are rooted in the past and do not address current ecological and conservation concerns. Also, the New Zoo company appears to be unaware that the concept of "zoos" is questioned by many, especially the young, and that other approaches to the presentation of wildlife and environmental issues are being developed here and in America.

## Trident and nuclear uncertainties

From Lord Orr-Ewing

Sir, Gerald Frost, Director of the Institute for European Defence and Strategic Studies, makes clear (letter, June 20) the risk involved in setting an arbitrary ceiling to Trident's nuclear warhead total, if anti-ballistic missile systems are further developed.

Two basic requirements must determine the total of Britain's nuclear warheads: their ability to inflict an absolute — not a relative — level of damage sufficient to deter any potential nuclear aggressor, and their ability to achieve this throughout the entire 30-year lifespan of the new Trident fleet. These factors contradict the claim in your report (letter editions, June 17) that the "substantial reduction in American and Russian warheads will now inevitably put pressure on Britain and France to review their own strategic systems".

Throughout the Cold War, Britain set the level of its nuclear deterrent according to the task it had to do — irrespective of missile totals held by other powers. Just as our minimum requirements were decided without reference to superpower totals when they were dramatically rising, so they must also be set independently now these totals are due to fall. What we need are enough warheads to provide us with a minimum deterrent at the end of the next 30-year period, not just at the beginning.

In choosing our total, we must therefore allow both for technical and political developments throughout the lifetime of Trident — some of which may be entirely unpredictable. There are plenty of historical precedents.

In 1962 I was Civil Lord of the Admiralty when the Polaris agreement was reached. Within six years of deployment, anti-ballistic missiles had undermined the original Polaris warhead total as a basis for minimum deterrence. The Chevaline upgrading programme consequently added 60 per cent to the cost of the original system.

Predicting the absence of an identifiable enemy for the next 30 years, as some seem inclined to do, would be a recipe for disaster. Trident will have to protect Britain for a period far longer than the rise and fall of Hitler's Third Reich. It offers the flexibility to cater for incalculable changes, as well as for the obvious risks of US ABM technology spreading to other countries.

## If Maastricht fails

From Lord Gladwyn

Sir, If reason is any guide, the Maastricht treaty ought to be ratified by all concerned. True, it is almost impossible to read, but its main features are clear. Nothing in it suggests that, if ratified, it will result in the emergence, by the end of the century, of a centralised super-state, or "federation", a thing which I have myself always opposed from the start. There is no prospect of Jacques Delors becoming President of Europe.

Recent events do not encourage optimism about ratification, despite the result of Ireland's referendum (report, June 20). We must still hope that the government will be successful in its efforts to obtain ratification. But at the same time it must have some idea of what would happen if it fails. Presumably in that sad event it would do well to summon a conference of the Twelve plus the five or six states which now are obviously qualified, and apparently wish to join the existing Community.

This would obviously involve discussion of some reform of the Commission; a new voting formula both for the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament, based on population; and the possibility of a common foreign and defence policy. Would our Euro-sceptics, or anti-Europeans, prefer our country then to be on the periphery?

Such a conference would take time and meanwhile the present EC could carry on the basis of the Single European Act. But at least a new "vision" might be extended before the eyes of all, especially, let us hope, our own prime minister.

Yours truly,  
GLADWYN,  
House of Lords.  
June 24.

## Aids spread 'recklessly'

From Dr A. T. H. Smith

Sir, The proposals of the Law Commission on the reform of the law of offences against the person to which Frances Gibb refers (report, June 24) might indeed penalise the conduct of a person who deliberately or recklessly infects another with Aids. But it would have to be proved beyond reasonable doubt that it was the conduct of the Aids sufferer and nothing else that caused the infection. That may be extremely difficult given the length of incubation periods, the possibility that infection may have been caused by some other partner and other imponderables of that sort.

If the criminal law is to be used in this area at all, why should liability be made to turn on whether the unwitting participant is actually infected? It is surely the fact that the person with the infection is prepared to take unjustified risks with the health of another that makes him (or her) the appropriate subject of the penal sanction.

Yours faithfully,  
A. T. H. SMITH (Fellow in Law),  
Gonville and Caius College,  
Cambridge.

From Mr John B. Mackay  
Sir, Surely it is foolish and potentially deadly to presume that any sexual partner is not HIV positive — and surely women should not consent to have sex with men who do not agree to use a condom.

How many times do people need to be told?  
Yours faithfully,  
JOHN B. MACKAY,  
4 Shaftesbury Park, SW11.

## Span and powers of local councils

From the Minister for Local Government and Inner Cities

Sir, In my speech to the Association of County Councils yesterday (report and leading article, June 24) I made it clear that local government does have a wide range of most important functions, covering education, social services, planning, housing and the environment.

Your leader was wrong to suggest otherwise. Last year local authorities spent a total of £1,840 per adult. There is a great deal of discretion and choice in this spending.

The Local Government Commission and local communities will sometimes decide that it is better to have a single council in an area delivering the whole range of services, being directly accountable to the local electors, than to have two councils with a partially overlapping variety of power.

If the commission decides on a single council there may nonetheless be other senses of community in the area as well. This could be reflected in a number of ways.

Not every sense will be reflected in a council, but senses of community are most important in deciding council boundaries. To suggest that local government might find its expression, for example, in the local football team is a grotesque misunderstanding of this argument.

Your news report was also wrong to say that "councils which embark on expensive publicity campaigns to ensure their own survival risk being charged-capped". We have no plans to take any specific powers to restrict spending in this way, as I made clear.

At the ACC conference I reminded my audience that lavish expenditure on advertising and publicity by councils is not a proper use of public money. Expensive advertising campaigns will not sway the Local Government Commission in favour of a council's cause: it would be far better for them to concentrate on quiet and effective delivery of high-quality services. My appeal was to their self-interest — a case of working together rather than the exercise of authority.

Finally, your leader condemns the fact that we are providing relief to charge-payers, in a tiny minority of councils that have decided to spend well above what the government calculates to be a reasonable level for the provision of their services. This fits uneasily with your leaders in recent months on the need to control public spending and taxation in the national interest.

The central government is unlike the European Commission: it is elected and answerable directly to Parliament. This government believes strongly in delegating a large number of important functions to local government and in encouraging local democracy to settle those issues. When it comes to the total amounts of government spending and borrowing, the central government does need to express an overall view.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN REDWOOD,  
Department of the Environment,  
2 Marsham Street, SW1.  
June 24.

## Corridors of leisure

From Mr John Chidell

Sir, David Lloyd George did not always rely on "shilling shockers" and detective or "Wild West" stories to take his mind off the war (letter, June 19).

Sir George (later Lord) Riddell tells in his *War Diary*, published in 1933, how he rented the house from which I write and put it at the prime minister's disposal:

20 and 21 July 1918. Danny again, I.G. at work with his legs cocked up in the window seat... He gets down from the library shelves Bright's Speeches; quotes Blyden's letters, which he has read habitually; Macaulay's Essays.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN CHIDELL,  
Danny, Hurstpierpoint,  
West Sussex.  
June 21.

## Hitting a wrong note

From Mrs C. M. L. Williams

Sir, Even the keen ears of Edward Thomas could not hear "all the birds of England sing" from Adlestrop (your third leader, June 23). He was, however, fortunate enough to overhear "all the birds of Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire".

Yours faithfully,  
CAROLYN WILLIAMS,  
7 Tollgate Close,  
Whitstable, Kent.  
June 23.

## Sincere apologies

From Mr Christopher Sandford

Sir, Lynne Truss (Single Life, June 24) may believe that "people apologise a lot less than they ought to". My own experience is that "Sorry" (applied, for instance, when one is obstructed in the street and "Thank you" (invariably used when imposing on a shopkeeper to take one's money) remain the most overworked words in the English language.

Yours faithfully,  
CHRISTOPHER SANDFORD,  
21 Blenheim Road, W4.  
June 24.

Business letters, page 27

## Parajevo, by Roger Boyes

## West let starve?

Parajevo, by Roger Boyes

## NO SMOKING IN COURT

The American Supreme Court's judgment on tobacco companies' liability was so convoluted that even the stock market did not know whether to interpret it as a defeat or a victory for the manufacturers. But deciphering the smoke signals yesterday, lawyers reckoned that it could lead to a rash of lawsuits against cigarette companies.

According to the judgment, plaintiffs would have to prove that the manufacturers knew about the risks of smoking long before most smokers did and that there was a conspiracy to deceive the public about the medical effects. In other words it was alleged that the companies made efforts to deny the health risk despite having evidence that smoking caused lung cancer, emphysema and other diseases.

Certainly the companies continue to deny the risk. Anti-smoking doctors routinely go to the annual general meetings of tobacco companies and ask the chairman why his company still manufactures a product that kills people. Just as routinely, the chairman answers that there is no proven causal link between smoking and cancer.

Only last month, in *The Lancet*, a study of one million people found that one in three adult smokers were likely to die of a smoking-related disease. Male smokers are twice as likely as non-smokers to die before the age of 65. This evidence is as powerful a suggestion of a link as it is possible to find.

Nonetheless, it would be bad law to insist that tobacco companies should be made to pay compensation for smoking-related diseases. People who smoke are taking a risk. Since the 1960s at least they have known about that risk from medical sources. Since the 1970s, the tobacco companies have printed health warnings on their cigarette packs. Now it appears that at least in American law, such warnings are not, by

## NO SMOKING IN COURT

themselves, a barrier to legal action. But if the companies were to be held liable to compensate people for lung cancers, where would product liability stop? Riding a motorcycle is far more dangerous than driving a car, not just because they are often ridden dangerously. Yet no one would expect to sue a motorcycle manufacturer because of injuries sustained in a road accident, unless there were a fault in the motorcycle caused by the manufacturer's negligence.

Medical evidence has for decades suggested that smoking is dangerous. Any rational smoker, in the face of tobacco companies' denials, would discount them as self-serving and believe the doctors instead. Most smokers are not rational about the risks posed by their habit to their health. Research shows that people can assess relatively accurately the risks of road accidents and of alcohol, yet smokers consistently underestimate the chances of dying from a smoking-related disease. The manufacturers' muddying of the waters has allowed many smokers to deceive themselves about their health on the basis that the medical findings were open to dispute.

The capacity of the human animal to persuade itself that "it won't happen to me" is notorious. But it should not be the aim of public policy to protect individuals from the risks involved in activities which are legal even if they are hazardous. "At your own risk" is an important principle. All the law can do is to insist the gravity of the risk is made known, as the warnings on cigarette packs now do. For choices to be free, information about their possible consequences must be clear and accurate. Courts which try to recompense individuals for the harm they knowingly inflict on themselves are undermining free will and personal responsibility.

Therein lies not a freer and more prosperous Europe but merely a dozen Danish slaps in the face. Centralisation of the sort conceded by Mrs Shephard yesterday is not an aid to international free trade but another encouragement to its opposite, a renascent, protectionist nationalism. The federalists had Britain dancing on hot coals yesterday morning. Will they have Mr Major dancing likewise at Lisbon?

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# Forthcoming marriages

**Mr M J J. Priebe** and **Miss L. S. Pull** will be married on June 27 at 11.30 am in the church of St. Andrew, 10, St. Andrew's Road, London. The bride is the daughter of Mr and Mrs J. S. Priebe, 10, St. Andrew's Road, London. The groom is the son of Mr and Mrs L. S. Pull, 10, St. Andrew's Road, London.

**Mr M J M. Simmonds** and **Miss H. D. Carr** will be married on June 27 at 11.30 am in the church of St. Andrew, 10, St. Andrew's Road, London. The bride is the daughter of Mr and Mrs M. J. M. Simmonds, 10, St. Andrew's Road, London. The groom is the son of Mr and Mrs H. D. Carr, 10, St. Andrew's Road, London.

**Mr W. E. Stone** and **Miss M. J. D. B. Stone** will be married on June 27 at 11.30 am in the church of St. Andrew, 10, St. Andrew's Road, London. The bride is the daughter of Mr and Mrs W. E. Stone, 10, St. Andrew's Road, London. The groom is the son of Mr and Mrs M. J. D. B. Stone, 10, St. Andrew's Road, London.

## OBITUARIES

### G. D. RAMSAY

G. D. Ramsay, FBA, economic historian and fellow and tutor at St Edmund Hall, Oxford, died in Oxford on June 11 aged 83. He was born in Dublin on May 25, 1909.

GEORGE Ramsay's literary output was impressive and mounted as age advanced. In 1957 he published *English Overseas Trade during the Centuries of Emergence*, described on its appearance as the best general account available of this country's external trade between the fifteenth and the eighteenth centuries. It was to some extent a work of synthesis, and for synthesis its author had a taste, as his chapters in the third and fourth volumes of the *New Cambridge Modern History* show.

In 1975 there appeared, under the title *The City of London in International Politics at the Accession of Elizabeth Tudor*, the first part of a masterly two-volume work long-planned, called *The End of the Antwerp Mark*. The second volume was entitled *The Queen's Merchants and the Revolt of the Netherlands*. In these and other writings Ramsay's gift for the most justly shone out from his invariably polished style.

Ramsay keenly advocated the publication of historical sources, especially official ones. He justly criticised the textual output of the Public Record Office and was a supporter of private record publishing societies. He made three valuable contributions to record publishing himself, editing two sixteenth century taxation lists for Wiltshire, the account book of the Merchant Adventurer John Isham, and an early Elizabethan tract advocating the supplanting of Antwerp by Emden as an entrepot.

George Daniel Ramsay

was the son of a prosperous nurseryman. Educated at Rossall and Worcester College, Oxford, he obtained a first class in history in 1931 and won the Gladstone memorial prize in 1932. He subsequently prepared a doctoral dissertation on the Wilshire woolen industry in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries which was published under that title in 1943 (2nd ed. 1965). In 1937 he became a fellow of St Edmund Hall and there, apart from service in the RAF (1942-45), he remained as tutor in modern history until retirement in 1974.

With the publication in 1982 of *The English Woolen Industry: 1500-1750*, Ramsay returned to the subject of his doctoral thesis, surveying the production and marketing of wool throughout the period and assessing the economic impact of the clothmaking industry. In 1990 his eminence as an historian was recognised when he was elected to a senior fellowship of the British Academy.

Although he was a governor of Rossall from 1955 to 1979 and interested himself in more than one organisation that furthered the historiography of Wilshire and London, Ramsay never came much into the public eye or played a conspicuous part in affairs either without the university or within it. He will, in fact, be remembered chiefly as one profoundly versed in the English economic history of the Tudor and Stuart periods.

Ramsay's personality was lively. It blended a fundamentally conservative code of values with much impish rebelliousness. His conversation, often witty and always original, could be alternately frivolous and astringent. Argument was a delight, dissent preferred to agreement. He loved music and was a skilful pianist. He greatly enjoyed travel — and he was an expert in the stock market. He did not relish administration because his volatile mind found it difficult to make practical decisions. For the same reason, perhaps, although his advice was usually astute if sought privately and when he was off his guard, he could be negative in counsel and often left the impression that he positively gloried in lost causes.

In 1956 he married Patricia Emily St John Clarke, of Dublin, by whom he had two sons and a daughter.

### MARGARETHA LEY



Margaretha Ley, left, and two of her autumn/winter creations for Escada. Top, chic unique in extra-fine merino pure wool-crepe and, bottom, pink couture in flamboyant hounds-tooth

Margaretha Ley, the design force behind the German-based international fashion house, Escada, died in Munich on June 4 aged 59. She was born in Sweden.

AS FOUNDER and principal designer for Escada, Margaretha Ley established a sportswear look of studied affluence that was popular with designer customers internationally. Together with her husband, Wolfgang Ley, she built the company into an international corporation whose sales last year reached \$850 million.

Vibrant colour and elaborate embroideries were her

trademark and she was credited with having elevated women's casual wear to a couture-quality. Escada specialised in a mixture of well-tailored rich fabrics, highly coloured and expensive silks, wools and cashmeres often trimmed with gold buttons.

Margaretha Ley began her fashion career as an apprentice in the atelier of Stockholm's royal tailor, Leja. At the age of 20 she moved on to Fred Admiller in Vienna, a couturier to Austrian aristocracy. Some years later she met Jacques Fath in Paris who took her on as a top mannequin and "muse". With him she was able to

study closely the perfection of haute couture, the beauty of the fabric and the elegant finishing. Design opportunities drew her to Munich where for ten years she was the designer of Mondri, a German sportswear collection.

After the death of her first husband she met and married Wolfgang Ley and together they launched their own company in 1976, naming it Escada (the Spanish for staircase), after a thoroughbred racehorse. The Escada look they introduced was a head-to-toe one, offering — in addition to its clothes — accessories such as handbags, jewellery, gloves, scarves and footwear and fragrance. The

company went public in 1986 but the Leys maintained a 51 per cent stake and established a series of international subsidiaries in Europe, North America and Asia.

Margaretha Ley had a talent for inspiring her design team and infusing it with her own attitudes and ideas. She supervised its creation of high quality collections, ensuring that everything had an identifiable and cohesive Escada style. She once described her expensive collection as being for "the working woman with a certain amount of money". She is survived by two daughters from her first marriage and a son from her second.

### DICK FIFOOT

Dick Fifoot, MC, Bodley's Librarian and professorial fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, 1979-81, died on June 24 aged 67. He was born on June 14, 1925.

ERIK Richard Sidney (Dick) Fifoot was the son of C. H. S. Fifoot, the distinguished Oxford academic lawyer. He was educated at Berkhamsted and served in the Coldstream Guards during the second world war, being awarded the Military Cross in 1945.

He resumed his studies at Exeter College, Oxford, and took the diploma course at the School of Librarianship at University College London. A brief period at the Radcliffe Science Library was followed by increasingly responsible positions at Leeds and Nottingham universities and in 1960, at an unusually early age, he was appointed librarian of the University of Edinburgh.

It was in Edinburgh that Dick Fifoot made his mark, both in the administration of a large and important, but hitherto overcrowded and conservatively-managed, library and in preparing for the move to a new building. He took a close personal interest in all stages of planning, working closely with the architects of the award-winning new building in George Square, and organising the efficient working of the spacious and successful result. He was later an adviser on several other new university library buildings.

Fifoot was prominent in the affairs of the International Federation of Library Associations and served as chairman of the Standing Conference of National and University Libraries. In 1979, after nearly 20 years in Edinburgh, he returned to Oxford as Bodley's Librarian and Fellow of Exeter College.

The move was not a success. The

Bodleian, with urgent space and staffing problems, was subjected to heavy financial restrictions; the administrative structure was different from Edinburgh's; relations between the library and the university were strained. The tensions of an unusually demanding post soon showed and Fifoot resigned on grounds of ill health in 1981.

He recovered in retirement and set up a small publishing business to reprint under-estimated English classics, which met with modest success. Besides writing numerous articles for learned journals he was the author of *A Bibliography of Edith, Osbert and Sacheverell Sitwell in the Soho series*, a first-rate compilation originating in his library school work, which went through two editions in 1963 and 1971.

He married Jean, daughter of Lieutenant-colonel J. S. Thain in 1949. She survives him, with two daughters.

### Church news

**Clergy appointments**  
The Rev Canon Roy Barker, formerly Dean and Archdeacon of Gloucestershire, South Africa, to be Vicar, St Stephen, Southmead (Bristol).  
The Rev Canon Basil, non-synodical minister, St Peter's, Bury, Reading; to be also Rural Dean of Reading (Oxford).  
The Rev Neville Bateman, Curate, St John the Evangelist, Pendlebury, to be Priest-in-charge, St John the Baptist, Little Hulton (Manchester).  
The Rev John Berry, Evangelical Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, to be Vicar, Gurnsey, Holy Trinity (Worcester).  
The Rev Donald Bishop, permission to officiate, diocese Canterbury.  
The Rev John Brockbank, Joint Diocesan Stewardship Adviser, and Priest-in-charge, St James, Shirehead (Blackburn); to be Vicar, St Michael, Kirkham, same diocese.  
The Rev Richard Brown, Chaplain of Brighton College (Chichester); to be School Chaplain at Benenden School, Cranbrook (Canterbury).  
The Rev Graeme Buttery, Assistant Curate, Sunderland Team Ministry; to be Team Vicar, Sunderland Team Ministry (Durham).  
The Rev Norman Daniels, Chaplain, Giggleswick School, Settle; to be Vicar, All Saints, Kelsley (Bradford).

The Rev Christopher Davies, Vicar, St James, Malden; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).  
The Rev Canon Colin Deedes, Master and Vicar, St Cross Hospital, St Faith, Winchester; to be a Canon Emeritus of Winchester Cathedral on September 14 on retirement.  
The Rev Hazel Ditchburn, Industrial Chaplain with the Northumbria Industrial Mission; to be also Team Deacon in the Gateshead Team Ministry (Durham).  
The Rev Brian Locke, Vicar, St Thomas, Kirkcaldy; to be also Area Dean of Rochdale (Manchester).  
The Rev Reginald Miles, Rector, Didsbury (Winchester); to be a Canon Emeritus of Winchester Cathedral as from August 31 on retirement.  
The Rev David McCoolough, Assistant Curate, St Cuthbert, Miles Platting, and the Church of the Apostles; to be Assistant Curate, All Saints, Elton (Manchester).  
The Rev Canon John Mushen, Vicar, Bromsgrove, St John, and an Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral; to be Vicar, Kempsey and Severn Stoke w. Croome d'Abbot (Worcester).  
The Rev Canon John Pearson, Archdeacon of Exeter, Vicar, Tait Mission and Officer for Mission and Evangelism at Lambeth; to be also a Provincial Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.  
The Rev Geoffrey Peters, Assis-

tant Curate, St John the Evangelist, parish church, and Chaplain to Wembley Hospital (London); to be Team Vicar, Manningham, Bradford (Bradford).  
The Rev Anthony Pridis, Rector, Amersham W. Colshill; to be also Rural Dean of Amersham (Oxford).  
The Rev Stephen Radley, Assistant Curate, St Matthew and St Luke, Darlington; to be Curate-in-charge, Chilton (Durham).  
The Rev William Reid; to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Gibraltar and Vicar-General of the diocese in Europe.  
The Rev Canon Gordon Rose, Rector, Bishopstoke (Winchester); to be a Canon Emeritus of Winchester Cathedral as from June 30 on retirement.  
The Rev Canon Sagar, Chaplain, Coventry Churches Housing Association (Coventry); to be Vicar, Wing w. Grove (Oxford).  
The Rev Anita Smith, Parish Deacon, St Anne, Bermondsey; to be Parish Deacon, St Saviour, Brockley Hill, Brockley Rise (Southwark).  
The Rev Colin Smith, Curate, St James, Bermondsey; to be Vicar, St Saviour, Brockley Hill, Brockley Rise (Southwark).  
The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent, and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.  
The Rev Michael Tristram, Rector, Abbots Ann and Upper and Goodworth Clarendon (Wiltshire); to be Vicar, Pershore w. Pinvin, Wick and Birmingham (Worcester).  
The Rev John Vernon, Chaplain in the Royal Army Chaplains Department; to be Chaplain, Elmham College (Lichfield).  
The Rev Fred Alfred Vincent, retiring Rector, Bude Haven and Marhamchurch; to be Honorary Priest-in-charge, Chacewater (Truro).  
The Rev Brian Warlow, Vicar, Tistock and Whitchell; to be Team Vicar, Hanly Team Ministry (Lichfield).  
The Rev Ralph Wilcox, non-synodical Assistant Curate, Aspley Cuisse w. Husbourn Crawley and Ridgmont; to be Chaplain, HM Prison, Bedford (St Albans).  
The Rev James Wilson, Rector, Linton, Kelly w. Bradstone and Broadwoodwidge (Exeter); to be Rector, Calstock (Truro).  
The Rev Martin Wray, Assistant Curate, Seaham w. Seaham Harbour; to be Priest-in-charge, Chappell (Durham).  
**Resignations and retirements**  
The Rev Canon Peter Deacon, Chaplain to the Bishop of Gibraltar and Vicar-General in the diocese in Europe; to retire as from July 31.  
The Rev Canon Henry Evans, Priest-in-charge, Loddington,

### CHARLES SPINKS

Charles Spinks, musician of the baroque revival, died on June 16 aged 77. He was born in Lowestoft on February 13, 1915.

CHARLES Spinks was an integral part of the post-war revival of baroque music in Britain. He was a musician of exceptional talent, a fine interpreter of the piano, harpsichord and organ who had an unusual gift for improvisation and continuo playing.

Spinks was a student at, firstly, the London College of Music and afterwards was a junior at Trinity College of Music, where later he taught the piano, organ and composition. A gifted composer, he had several works performed with success during this period. Among these, a Suite for Flute and Strings, a composition of considerable charm, deserves to be revived. His music, belonging more to the school of Bridge, Stevens and Holbrooke, rather than to today's practitioners, is accessible and of considerable strength.

In 1954 he was invited by the BBC to become a staff accompanist and recitalist. His work included regular performances at the Promenade Concerts and studio organ recitals.

When broadcasting as organ soloist he took great delight in closing a recital (after the microphones had been switched off) with an improvisation on a theme offered by a member of the audience. This would be presented to him in a sealed envelope and, after allowing a minute in which to collect his thoughts, Spinks would launch into a bravura set of variations ending with an involved and brilliant fugue.

It was at this time that Spinks became acquainted with Arnold Goldsbrough who, with the musicologist Basil Lam, was presiding over and directing an imposing quantity of baroque music. Many of these performances were with the Goldsbrough Orchestra (now the English Chamber Orchestra), which had been formed in 1947 for the inception of the Third Programme.

Arnold Goldsbrough, himself a fine player of the harpsichord, found in Spinks a kindred spirit, both lovers of the baroque period in music, both sensitive musicians and keen scholars. Spinks became the resident harpsichordist, and

with Terence Weil and Adrian Beers on cello and double bass formed a superb continuo team.

The baroque repertoire encompassed during the Goldsbrough years was impressive, including a major part of the output of J. S. Bach — cantatas, oratorios, masses, concertos and orchestral suites. Then came the revival of several Handel operas, including *Julius Caesar* with Alfred Deller, when in those days a counter-tenor was unusual.

Rising stars such as Janet Baker and Heather Harper, Peter Pears, Richard Lewis and many others enjoyed the artistry and scholarship of Spinks, who was always happy to rehearse, encourage and instruct, his sense of style and imaginative realisations helping to stimulate the musical talents of his colleagues.

After the death of Arnold Goldsbrough, he took over as harpsichordist in the Goldsbrough Ensemble, giving many performances and broadcasts of the triosonata repertoire with the violinists Nona Liddell and Emanuel Hurwitz and the cellist Terence Weil.

Later Spinks was to play for the next generation of baroque specialists, including Roger Norrington with the Schütz Choir, for Ken Opera, and for the Monteverdi Choir and Orchestra with John Eliot Gardiner.

In later years Charles Spinks once again became a teacher of composition and musicianship in the universities of East Anglia and Cambridge. He turned also to composing, as did his wife Krinio, who survives him, and they derived much pleasure and contentment in their lovely house at Monks Elgin in Suffolk.



### Stephen Ng

STEPHEN Ng, a Liberal politician and one of Hong Kong's first directly elected legislators, died on June 22 of complications from leukaemia and hepatitis aged 36.

Ng represented Hong Kong's New Territories West district after winning a seat in September's direct legislative elections, the first in 150 years of British rule in Hong

Kong. In all, pro-democracy liberals like Ng swept 17 of the 18 available seats in the 60-member legislature. All the pro-China candidates lost. The remaining 42 members are comprised of government appointees and conservative representatives of special interest.

A member of the liberal United Democrats, the territory's leading political party, Ng was best known as a public housing advocate.

### June 26 ON THIS DAY 1913

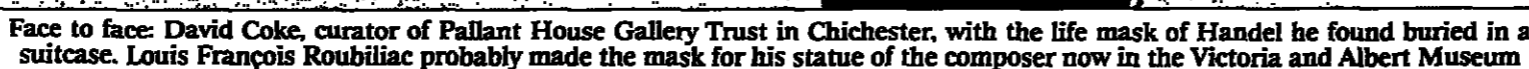
The writer's complaint about lack of public interest in the park could not be sustained. In summer the tourist takes over and one is hard put to find an empty deckchair.

### ST JAMES'S PARK.

In these hurrying days a street or road or park-way is most often regarded merely as a thing to be traversed — a mere obstruction of so much distance between ourselves and our destination. St. James's Park is chiefly a place wherein our motor-car is compelled to slow down, so that after issuing from the swirling eddies of the traffic at the corner of St. James's street and Pall Mall one drones along the wide Processional Way to the unreasonable loss of certain precious minutes, and welcomes the arrival at Buckingham Palace. Perhaps, if the use of wheeled vehicles were to be abolished for a space, so that we all had to go afoot, we should rediscover the beauties of our parks. It is true that all day long a tide of life flows on foot across St. James's Park. A statue of Queen Victoria stands at the corner of St. James's street and Pall Mall, one of the various species which is displayed near the north end of the bridge, so that it should include them all. It would add much to the enjoyment of the public and something to its information if it were thus enabled with certainty to identify each one — to learn that the comfortable little black and white birds, as round as coracles, with the inconsequent grace of bobbing under water, were tufted ducks; that it was the wide-winged which had the chestnut-coloured head with the paler elongated bald-looking spot on the top, while the mallard's head was glossy green; and that the handsome black-and-white and tawny bird which always draws the applause of the crowd (albeit it likes best to lie out on the rocks in the sun at the eastern end of the water) was the sheldrake or shelduck, if you like — and so on with the pinnail and gadwall, mandarin teal, and tree duck, and the rest... The ornithologist in wild places keeps lonely vigil for hours to see incidents in the domestic life of birds which here are exhibited to every passer-by.

**BY RICHARD FORD**  
**OME CORRESPONDENT**

The CPS said that there were no grounds for action against others. The appeal judges criticised Brian Walsh, QC, who was junior counsel in the prosecution team, and Michael Bibby, a member of the DPP's staff at the time. They said a letter drafted by Mr Walsh and adopted by Mr Bibby was a "serious misrepresentation" of police evidence.



**MATTHEW PARRIS**

# REACTOLITE RAPIDE

PRICES

Political sketch  
A little touch of  
hurry in the night

● BUSINESS 23-29  
● INFOTECH TIMES 30

# BUSINESS TIMES

SPORT  
36-40

FRIDAY JUNE 26 1992

BUSINESS EDITOR JOHN BELL

## TODAY IN BUSINESS

### IN THE BLACK



**TSB returns to the black**  
with an interim pre-tax profit of £92 million for the half year to April but Hill Samuel, its merchant banking arm, is still being hit hard by bad debts  
Page 25

### SMOKE-FREE ZONE

**Rothman International's profits** will not be affected by the US Supreme Court ruling on tobacco-related illnesses this week  
Page 26

### BIGGER SPLASH



**Sir Gordon Jones**, chairman of Yorkshire Water, saw his pay rise by a fifth to £143,000  
Page 24

### TOMORROW

#### PROFILE



**Peter Davis**, of Reed International, who was once "fat with glasses" is still a stone overweight and confesses to a love of good food.

### PRIME CUTS

The spiralling cost of insurance is of concern to policyholders and insurers. Weekend Money will look at ways premiums might be cut.

### THE POUND

US dollar 1.8932 (+0.0150)  
German mark 2.9148 (+0.0011)  
Exchange index 93.3 (+0.2)  
Bank of England official base rate (4pm)

### STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share 1994.5 (+14.6)  
FT-SE 100 2557.3 (+24.7)  
New York Dow Jones 3300.60 (+9.90)  
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 16143.72 (+290.05)

### INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base: 10%  
3-month interbank 10 1/8-10 7/8  
3-month eligible bills 9 1/8-9 3/4  
US Prime Rate 6 1/2%  
Federal Funds 3 1/4-3 1/2  
3-month Treasury Bill 3.62-3.60%  
30-year bonds 10 1/2-10 3/4

### CURRENCIES

London: £1.8914  
New York: £1.8914  
Frankfurt: £1.8914  
Paris: £1.8914  
Tokyo: £1.8914  
Hong Kong: £1.8914  
Singapore: £1.8914  
Australia: £1.8914  
Canada: £1.8914

### GOLD

London: £343.15 pm-£343.40  
New York: £343.10-£343.60 (£181.30)  
Gold: £343.15-£343.40  
Silver: £11.15-£11.20  
Copper: £1.15-£1.20  
Aluminum: £1.15-£1.20  
Zinc: £1.15-£1.20  
Lead: £1.15-£1.20  
Nickel: £1.15-£1.20  
Tin: £1.15-£1.20  
Platinum: £1.15-£1.20  
Palladium: £1.15-£1.20

### NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Jul) \$21.60 bbl (\$21.60)

### RETAIL PRICES

RPI: 139.3 May (1987=100)  
\* Devises midday trading price

## Horton goes in firm's 'best interests'

# BP chairman resigns after board pressure

BY COLIN CAMPBELL

ROBERT HORTON suddenly resigned as chairman and chief executive of BP last night "in the best interests of the company".

Lord Ashburton, who replaces Mr Horton as chairman, said the resignation had been accepted "with considerable sadness".

David Simon, previously the chief operating officer, will take over Mr Horton's position as group chief executive.

In his snap resignation statement, released after the London market had closed, Mr Horton said: "I have reluctantly concluded it is in the best interests of BP that I should leave the company."

"I do so in the knowledge that BP has a fine team to see it through a difficult period, which has combined low product prices with a depressed chemical industry performance."

The City interpreted the development as the result of a boardroom split over BP's next dividend payment.

Analysts, picking over every word and looking for the hidden message from the man who joined BP in 1957 and was made chairman and chief executive on March 11, 1990, said Mr Horton was widely regarded in City circles as being "anti-rights" and the man most defensive of BP's dividend.

Lord Ashburton, while refusing to discuss the stock market's concern about the

dividend, added that "we do not expect any significant changes in BP's strategy to result from these decisions."

"This was not a question of strategy. It was an accumulation of small things that built up and the non-executives came to the conclusion that we wanted to discuss our director with Bob."

"We came to the conclusion that we would make enough of a change that Bob would like to go," Lord Ashburton said.

BP's next quarterly announcement of results and dividend is due on July 30, and analysts fear they could see BP reporting its first ever replacement cost loss.

BP made regular quarterly dividends throughout 1991 of 4.2p a share, making a total dividend of 16.8p for the year.

For the first quarter of the present financial year, BP again declared a dividend of 4.2p a share.

In a February press interview, Mr Horton denied spec-

ulation of a boardroom split and that he was "at odds" with his two top men - David Simon, chief operating officer, and John Brown, head of BP Exploration.

"That's rubbish - we're totally united. The rumour-mongering is totally untrue," he told *The Sunday Times*.

Mr Simon said last night that the splitting of roles into a separate chairman and chief executive was a right move for BP.

Weak oil prices and the impact of the recession have led to wide-ranging cost cutting measures within the BP empire.

This month, BP America said it was selling more than 300 petrol stations and two distribution terminals in California and Florida. BP had earlier sold off its 56.94 per cent stake in BP Canada.

There have been staff reductions at BP's head office at Britannic House in London, and the Glasgow headquarters was closed with the loss of 350 jobs.

The significance of Mr Horton's failure to make an appearance at the launch yesterday of the new edition of *The BP Statistical Review of World Energy* became apparent after the resignation statement last night.

In New York, BP shares dropped the equivalent of 25p.

The shares had closed in London 5p higher on the day at 243p.

Comment, page 27



Horton: reluctant move

## OECD revises forecast for Britain's economic growth

BY ANATOLE KALETSKY, ECONOMICS EDITOR

BRITAIN will continue to suffer the weakest economic performance among the main industrialised countries for the fourth year running, according to the *Economic Outlook* published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The OECD has sharply downgraded, to only 0.4 per cent, the forecast for British economic growth this year. Six months ago, in its December *Outlook*, the OECD economists expected growth of 2.2 per cent this year. The prospects for other countries have also deteriorated, but by much smaller margins, and Britain is the only significant economy that is expected to suffer a further fall in gross domestic product during the first half of this year.

For the industrialised world as a whole, the OECD expects a growth rate of 1.8 per cent, against a forecast of 2.2 per cent in December. America has suffered the smallest deterioration in its growth prospects, with GDP expected to expand 2.1 per cent this year, virtually unchanged on the December forecast. In Germany and Japan, expected growth rates

have been scaled back about half a point to 1.3 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively.

Looking at the industrialised world as a whole, the OECD notes that "recession has been avoided" in the present economic cycle. In fact, the forecasts imply that the present global downturn in economic growth will be the shallowest and shortest slowdown since the 1960s. In Britain, by contrast, the economy is still suffering from "the longest recession in post-war history" and the signs of recovery detected last year have not been borne out.

Although the OECD predicts that growth will resume in Britain from the second half of this year onwards, even its reduced forecasts do not take into account the sharp fall in GDP reported

for the first quarter. Because of the 0.5 per cent decline in GDP during the first three months of the year, the British economy would have to grow at an annual rate of 4.5 per cent from the present quarter onwards to reach the OECD's forecasts.

In explaining Britain's weak performance, the OECD concentrates on cutbacks in debt by businesses and consumers. It says that high unemployment, the weak housing market and still-high debt levels will continue to restrain the economy and adds that a recovery in business investment is unlikely until late 1992. But in America, where the economy has suffered from similar concerns, the OECD says that a normal cyclical recovery looks possible.

### GROWTH OF REAL GDP IN MAJOR OECD COUNTRIES

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
United States	2.5	1.0	-0.7	2.1	3.6
Japan	4.8	5.2	4.5	1.8	3.1
Germany	3.8	4.5	3.1	1.3	2.3
France	4.1	2.2	1.3	2.0	2.5
Italy	2.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.1
United Kingdom	2.3	1.0	-2.2	0.4	2.6
Canada	2.5	0.5	-1.5	2.3	4.3



Great hopes: Wellcome's Roger Gibbs and John Robb after publication of the sale prospectus yesterday

## Wellcome hopes exceed forecasts

BY MARTIN WALLER

WELLCOME Trust, the charity that owns almost 75 per cent of the Wellcome pharmaceuticals group, expects to sell 330 million shares, worth about £3 billion at today's stock market levels, in this summer's issue.

The figure exceeds some market estimates and suggests stronger demand for the issue than was feared. But it is thought that the number of shares on offer to American investors is smaller than the company would have liked, suggesting lower than expected demand on Wall Street.

John Robb, Wellcome's chief executive, denied any disappointment at the level of American interest. "It's very early days yet," he said. "We haven't yet conducted a roadshow and one-to-one programme in the US."

Provisionally, it has been decided that 165 million shares will be offered in Britain, although advisers retain the right to change regional allocations. The number of shares being sold can also be raised or lowered.

Roger Gibbs, the trust's chairman, said: "We're very pleased by the strong interest shown in this offer by institutions both in the UK and around the world."

Shares worth £180 million at the eventual striking price are set aside for retail investors in Britain. The offer is for 38.4 per cent of Wellcome's share capital.

The prospectus contains an upbeat forecast for the year to August 31, confirming remarks made at February's annual meeting that pre-tax profits and earnings per share would be "significantly higher" than in the previous year.

Laurence Banks, chairman of corporate finance at Robert Fleming, the global co-ordinator of the issue, said the last point at which the sale could be aborted was shortly after July 24, when the books are expected to close in the international tender offer that will set the striking price.

Comment, page 27

## Canary Wharf in balance as tenants threaten to quit

BY ANGELA MACKAY

CANARY Wharf's top three prospective tenants are on the point of refusing to move into the Docklands flagship development. Unless the administrators can obtain more working capital from the development's bankers, the three main tenants who, between them, were committed to take almost 850,000 sq ft, are likely to withdraw from the project.

Texaco yesterday announced that it was delaying relocation of 1,000 staff to Westferry Circus; Manufacturers Hanover, which was to occupy 200,000 sq ft in Canary Wharf Tower, is also thought to have given the administrators an ultimatum.

Last week, American Express said it would not move to Canary Wharf unless the administrators paid £22 million outstanding under agreements struck with the former managers of the company, Olympia & York.

Canary Wharf is 14 per cent let. If all prospective tenants relocate, that would rise to 40 per cent and the administrators are depending on that to help market the £1.6 billion project. Glenn Tilton, Texaco chairman, said: "We are determined to ensure our relocation is conducted at the right time, in the right way and on the right terms. Nothing less will do."

Manufacturers Hanover, which last week completed a merger with Chemical Bank, refused to comment. Sources at Canary Wharf, however, said the bank was reviewing the move and was in discussions with the administrators, Ernst & Young.

Similarly, Texaco and Manufacturers Hanover have told Ernst & Young they must honour O&Y's commitments to them on fitting out the premises. Unlike Amex, neither company had agreed that O&Y must pay out their old leases.

However, the cost of fitting out and other incentives will run to several million pounds. When O&Y went into admin-

istration a month ago, Ernst & Young was given £10 million by the project's bankers to maintain essential services and expenses.

All work in progress ceased, including fitting out of the offices of those who had already agreed to move and Ernst & Young said that those companies that planned to move had to pay for their own fitting out.

The bankers, led by National Westminster and Lloyds, are adamant that they will not advance any more than the £630 million they have committed already. However, unless they provide more cash, it seems likely that many tenants who were due to move to the Docklands development will renege on the agreement.

Skanska, the Swedish developer of Thomas More Square, near Tower Bridge, will today make a proposal to the environment department to try and clinch the relocation of at least 2,000 civil servants.

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## Hong Kong takes the Midland

BY NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

AFTER 11 years of trying, the dragon finally entered the City yesterday when the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank won its epic £3.7 billion struggle to take over Midland Bank.

The bid closed at midday, and after an afternoon of frantic counting at the London and Bristol offices of National Westminster, Hongkong Bank emerged victorious, claiming acceptances of 63.6 per cent. The counting will resume tomorrow as Midland's more reluctant shareholders become resigned to the takeover.

Few had any doubts about the outcome since Lloyds withdrew its conditional offer three weeks ago, but confirmation of victory came as a relief to Hongkong Bank executives and its advisers.

True to form, however, there was no wild celebration at the Hongkong Bank. The news reached William Purves, the chairman, while he was hosting a dinner

for the bank's senior management trainees. Upon his return home, he was as cautious and measured as ever.

"I am pleased to have got to this stage. Now the real challenges start and we will tackle them as soon as we can," he said. "The uncertainty that has bedevilled Midland for too long has been removed and we can get on with running an enlarged group."

Mr Purves did promise a celebration party before going to bed but made clear he did not expect his executives to pause for takeovers.

Midland shareholders who want to take the part cash alternative for the offer now have until July 9. The next day the bid will be made unconditional and dealing will start in the new shares and bonds.

By then, however, executives from Midland and Hongkong will be laying the groundwork for the new bank. Mr Purves is planning to fly to London at the

end of next week to host a meeting to confirm the plans the two banks agreed when Hongkong Bank first announced its intention to bid.

Mr Purves is expected in January to name Hongkong Bank's new group chief executive, who will face the daunting task of running a bank with assets of £145 billion and 3,300 branches in 68 countries.

The chief executive will be based in the City and will be joined by Mr Purves in September next year.

Together they will control a banking group whose British operations are still barely profitable after a merciless recession, which is showing only tentative signs of recovery in America and Australia.

Mr Purves is habitually cautious and low key. Considering the task he now faces, this time he might be justified.

Comment, page 27

Enter the dragon, page 27

# Yorkshire to boost level of capital expenditure

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT, FINANCIAL EDITOR

SIR Gordon Jones, chairman of Yorkshire Water, said the group was likely to spend £200 million more on capital expenditure than planned when its price limits were fixed for its first five years in the private sector, while raising prices by less than the limits. Total spending up to 1995 is now expected to reach £1.7 billion.

The increase is mainly due to accelerating the construction of sewage works to clean effluent flowing into the Humber Estuary, to meet an EC directive set after the price limits were fixed. In the year to end-March, investment in its utility business rose 16 per cent to £290 million and a further increase to more than £300 million is due this year. Pre-tax profits rose 8.6 per cent to £124 million after charging £3 million extra operating costs due to drought and £5.5 million for coping with a landslide at a main sewage treatment works. The recession also cost more than £3 million in lower metered sales. Operating costs rose by 12.5 per cent but Sir Gordon says they are still the lowest per head of population of the privatised groups.

More than 99 per cent of

the group's water supplies and about 96 per cent of sewage effluent complied with standards. Gross water leakages are about 20 per cent of supplies (including 6 per cent from customers' pipes), which is below the industry average.

Yorkshire is, however, having to impose hosepipe bans in the east of its territory as a condition of being allowed to vary its NRA licences to increase abstractions from water sources. It is encouraging those domestic customers who would benefit to switch to water meters in a deal where the customer pays the capital cost of £116.

Trevor Newton, the deputy chairman, said a programme to cut the cost of new plant and to make plant controls more sensitive, combined with contracting-out of more services, should flow through to profits over the next four years.

Non-utility businesses contributed a net £2 million to profits from doubled turnover of £40 million, of which £13 million was to external customers. The group expects turnover to double again.

Sir Gordon said Yorkshire was relying on non-core activities to provide the main growth spur to profits when the water investment programme slows after the end of the century. The group has invested £23 million in non-core activities, mainly liquid industrial waste disposal and incineration and has concentrated on organic growth rather than acquisitions.

The engineering division was merged in a joint venture with Babcock to seek work abroad as internal plant design requirements slowed.

Sir Gordon said Yorkshire still aimed to earn 10 per cent of its profits from non-regulated businesses within a few years.



Holding down price increases: Sir Gordon Jones, chairman of Yorkshire Water, which lifted pre-tax profits by 8.6%

## Scantronic maintains dividend

By OUR CITY STAFF

SCANTRONIC Holdings, the alarms and security products group, is maintaining its dividend at 2.975p a share for the year, with an unchanged final payout of 2.185p, despite a 21.1 per cent decline in full-year profits.

Chris Brooks, chairman, sounded an upbeat tone on future prospects, especially in the light of recent cost cutting, improved market share, the introduction of new products and a move into new areas.

Pre-tax profits in the year to the end of March fell to £2.54 million (£3.74 million), on turnover down to £36.1 million (£42.9 million). Earnings slipped to 2.18p a share, against 3.83p last year. Interest payments fell to £422,000 (£1.79 million), with gearing reduced to below 20 per cent, against 64 per cent previously.

## Chiltern signals a recovery despite passing its payout

By PHILIP PANGALOS

CHILTERN Radio, the local radio station operator, is passing its interim dividend, after 1p last time, despite reduced first-half losses and signs of improved sales.

Peter Burton, the chairman, is cautiously confident of continued recovery. He said the company would eventually benefit from an enlarged customer base and sharper sales operations. "Even with a flat economy, we will be moving ahead," he said.

He described the company's view of the economy as "not hugely optimistic", adding: "We've seen a lot of false dawns. A number of things have happened that have drastically strengthened us, but we do not want to send out any over-optimistic signals." A decision about a final dividend payment will be made

later in the year. Pre-tax losses were trimmed to £179,000 in the six months to March 31, against £234,000 last time. A combination of advertising revenue recovery, acquisitions and increased market share helped turnover to advance to £2.55 million (£1.73 million). Local revenue, which accounts for about three quarters of total revenue, rose 9 per cent, while national revenue jumped 83 per cent from previously depressed levels. The shares eased 3p to 124p.

Chiltern, which runs ten stations spread from the West Country to the home counties north of London, intends to apply for one of the regional radio licences to be offered by the Radio Authority later this year. It will probably apply for the south-west regional licence,

although the outcome is unlikely to be known before next spring. If Chiltern is successful, its present coverage of 3.5 million adults could be boosted by 1.5 million.

Chiltern, in which both Capital Radio and Anglia TV have stakes of about 20 per cent, also intends to become involved in the third UK national radio channel, INR3, when it is introduced.

Chiltern has responded to depressed business conditions by intensifying its sales strategy. It has turned to smaller advertisers, many of whom did not use radio previously. In this way, it has gained market share and greatly increased the size of its customer base, although this has been achieved at the cost of higher selling expenses as a proportion of revenues.

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Tessa investments top £10bn since launch

MORE than £10 billion has been invested in tax exempt special savings accounts by over 3 million savers since they were launched in January last year. Stephen Dorrell, financial secretary to the treasury, said: "I am delighted that Tessa has become such a popular form of saving over the last 18 months. More than 3 million people have shown that the scheme... is a great success for savers."

In the first three months the accounts were available, more than £5 billion was invested by 2,082,000 people. By the end of last year, more than £7.3 billion was invested. It has now topped £10.4 billion. Two thirds of the money invested in the first three months of this year related to second-year payments.

### Stoddard Sekers rises

STODDARD Sekers, the carpet and furnishing fabric maker, said consumer demand remained "dismally low", resulting in a disappointing start to the present financial year. In the 12 months to end-March, the company raised pre-tax profits from £2.5 million to £3.26 million and earnings from 2.5p a share to 3.8p. The final dividend is cut from 1.95p a share to 1.875p, but the total dividend rises from 2.5p to 2.625p. Sales were £46.08 million (£42.98 million). Operating profits increased from £3.1 million to £3.63 million.

### Kalamazoo slumps

KALAMAZOO, the computer services and printed systems group, saw pre-tax profits slump to £800,000 (£2.3 million) in the eight months to end-March. Earnings per share are nil (4.1p). A final dividend of 0.875p a share makes a total of 1.4p, against a final of 1.5p a share and a total of 2p for the previous 12 months. The decline was blamed on severe trading difficulties at Kalamazoo Business Systems where profits fell from £1.6 million to £300,000. The company sold two loss-making subsidiaries in New Zealand and America for £1.1 million.

### Soundtracs slips back

SOUNDTRACS, a USM-quoted manufacturer of professional audio mixing consoles, is maintaining its interim dividend at 0.85p, despite a dip in pre-tax profits to £175,000 (£195,000) in the six months to April 30. Turnover climbed from £1.57 million to £1.72 million but depressed sales in Japan and America squeezed prices and margins. Todd Wells, chairman, said the market remained volatile. Soundtracs has increased spending on product development. The shares faded 4p to 46p.

### Prospect lifts payout

PROSPECT Industries, a Midlands engineer, is more than doubling its interim dividend, from 0.1p to 0.25p, despite sliding into the red in the six months to March. The increase results partly from a company policy to spread payments more evenly. The first half produced a pre-tax loss of £737,000 (£12,000 profit), reflecting a more seasonal bias in the balance of the business since the acquisition of Durn International. Prospect plans to buy Davenport Holdings, which builds water cooling towers, for £10.1 million.

071-481 3024

INTERNATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

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## INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENTRE FOR AFRICA POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT HEAD OF COMPUTER & BIOMETRICS VACANCY INT/004/92

### POSITION

ILCA wishes to recruit an applied BIOMETRICIAN for an international position as Head of Computer & Biometrics. Main Duties will include:

- Providing biometrics and computing support to ILCA staff and collaborating scientists.
- Assisting the design, analysis and interpretation of both on-farm and on-station livestock research and advising on the collection management of research data which is carried out mainly on IBM compatible microcomputers.
- Training of ILCA and NARS staff.
- The person appointed will also take up administrative responsibilities for the computing and biometrics unit.

ILCA's Computer facility comprises an HP3000 series 58 with 60 terminals and over 130 MS-DOS microcomputers at Headquarters which are locally networked under Novell and some 60 MS-DOS microcomputers at other African sites. ILCA is also part of the wide area network, CGNET, with links to many other international computer networks.

### QUALIFICATIONS

- Ph.D. in Biometry/Statistics or an equivalent degree with at least 5 years experience in biometric consulting for agricultural research, preferably livestock in a tropical environment.
- Proven skills in usage of microcomputers and statistical software packages like SAS, SPSS or GENSTAT and database packages such as dBase.
- Good communication and consulting skills as day-to-day contact with staff of many levels and nationalities will be involved.
- Previous management experience and working knowledge of French would be an advantage.

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The International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) is one of the 17 international agricultural research organisations supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). ILCA has 61 internationally recruited staff and 626 locally recruited staff involved in research throughout sub-Saharan Africa with zonal research teams based in Kenya, Nigeria, Niger and Mali.

ILCA headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia provide a secure and pleasant working environment with sports and leisure facilities. The city, which enjoys pleasant weather throughout the year, has a large, diverse expatriate community and diplomatic mission from more than 75 nations. It is also the seat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). There are several international schools, including those for American, British, French, German and Italian systems.

### RENUMERATION

Remuneration, in line with comparable international organisations and includes salary (paid in US\$), free furnished accommodation, insurance, pension, cost of living allowance, hardship allowance, education; grant for dependent children, annual home leave travel, etc.

Applicants should send current Curriculum Vitae, recent salary history, names and addresses of three professional referees and photo copies of supporting documents (not returnable) before 30 September 1992 in confidence to the Personnel Manager, ILCA, P.O. Box 5689, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. ILCA contacts include Telephone (251-1-61 32 15), Telex (21207 ILCA ET), Telefax (251-1-61 18 92) and E-mail (ILCA CGI 070)



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## Recession restrains bank's results

## Hill Samuel debt cuts help TSB to profit at half time

BY NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

TSB Group has returned to profit in the six months to end April, on a decline in the massive bad debts suffered by Hill Samuel, its merchant banking subsidiary. The bank's figures, however, continue to be depressed by the recession.

The group's pre-tax profits reached £92 million, against a £150 million loss last year. The turnaround was due solely to a 61 per cent fall in bad debt provisions to £165 million, due to the bank's radical action to rescue Hill Samuel.

The interim dividend is being held at 3.15p.

Losses at Hill Samuel fell from a record £319 million to £42 million. Despite reorganisation, the merchant bank is

being weighed down by a £1.3 billion book of bad debts, which cost £46 million in additional provisions and £30 million in funding costs.

Profits at TSB's retail bank and insurance business fell by £16 million to £170 million as bad debts rose 54 per cent to £109 million. The bank's income was also hit as customers switched into less profitable, high-interest accounts, where deposits grew by £1.4 billion.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, the chairman, said the bank was far stronger after the reorganisation of the past three years. "We have carried out a thorough analysis of all our businesses. We know now where they want to go, which was not

true three years ago. We have the right people in the right places to improve shareholder value," he said. But he said the bank was being held back by recession, which was the "worst and longest" of his working life. "There are little pockets of recovery, but the recovery will not be dramatic, it will be slow and patient."

Hill Samuel is being restructured into a fee-earning investment bank, but Hugh Freedburg, its chief executive, said any recovery would be gradual. "Our business has a long sales cycle," he said. During the half year the bank shed almost £800 million in low yielding assets.

The retail bank continued to suffer heavy provisions on Mortgage Express, the home loan portfolio it is trying to close. During the year the bank sold 900 houses at a loss of £30 million, or more than £33,000 a house. Despite this, the bank has 6,200 borrowers in serious arrears. This forced it to make additional mortgage provisions of £37 million.

Peter Ellwood, head of the retail bank, said it would be years before TSB could free itself from the Mortgage Express portfolio.

TSB is placing renewed emphasis on customer service and wrote to its 7 million customers, promising its higher interest deposits, at the cost of its own profitability. "The person who supplies the best service in banking will win," said Sir Nicholas.

Analysts, however, criticised the results, particularly income, which grew only £3 million to £921 million. "TSB is operating in a very difficult environment but they do not seem to have any answers about increasing income. They have run up against a brick wall and the only increase in profits will come from a fall in bad debts," said Alison Deuchars, a banking analyst.



Dr Ann Robinson: 'EC wrong to make such laws'



Gillian Shephard: Failed to block directive

## Work time failure angers IoD

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Institute of Directors has launched a fierce attack on the failure of Gillian Shephard, the employment secretary, to block the European Community's working time directive. Ann Robinson, head of the IoD Policy Unit, said the deal "opens the door for the many other social and employment measures which the EC has lined up." Britain should have challenged the package in the European Court.

"We have conceded to the EC the right to lay down Britain's labour laws," she said. "Europe has no business making laws in this field."

Dr Robinson's criticism opens an unfamiliar divide between the IoD and government, and isolates it from other leading business organisations which took a more complimentary stance.

Sir John Banham, the director general of the Confederation of British Industry, said concessions won by Mrs Shephard had effectively prevented any significant adverse impact on British business. Employers would still be able to agree appropriate shift patterns.

## Watchdog to act on gas pipelines

ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

SIR James McKinnon, the gas industry watchdog, has promised to intervene yet again to promote competition, accusing British Gas of using "filibustering tactics" to hold back rivals.

Sir James, the Ofgas chief, said he would set charges for competitors that wanted to use British Gas's transmission system. Talks about a new pricing mechanism, to take effect from October, had drawn a blank. He said British Gas had failed to provide information necessary to meet the timetable for equal access to pipelines, as laid down in an agreement with the Office of Fair Trading this year.

In that deal, struck under threat of a referral to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the former state gas monopoly agreed a package of measures designed to halve its share of industrial markets to 40 per cent by 1995. But loose ends were to be tidied up in talks between the company, the OFT and Ofgas.

British Gas rejected Sir James's accusation of heel-dragging. The company said it was "on target" to meet the timetable agreed with the OFT and "intends to continue doing so". A spokesman said the release of gas to 32 competitors in accordance with undertakings to the OFT, announced two weeks ago, was evidence of the company's good intent.

According to a "competition timetable" provided by the company, British Gas has until September 1 to publish details of the pricing system

for transporting gas. The group is still in the process of divesting its transportation business, the core of its activities, from its gas sales operations. The separation involves reorganising staff, assets and accounting systems. The new, separate transportation business has to be up and running by January 1.

But Sir James said gas competitors needed detailed information and firm prices to enable them to take early advantage of liberalisation.

He told a London conference organised by the Major Energy Users Council: "British Gas must understand that it cannot continue to be secretive and unco-operative, not only with Ofgas, but also with players in the market. If the new transmission regime is to be fair and open."

"There are new competitors entering the market place almost every day. There are customers clamouring for alternative supplies. I will use my powers to issue directions to British Gas to set fair terms for companies wishing to use the pipeline system now."

Sir James added that he would "not allow the competitive build-up we have seen since the turn of the year to stagnate on the whim of British Gas".

The threat to impose prices is the latest in a long-running, acrimonious war between the head of Ofgas and British Gas. Last month, public attacks by Sir James culminated in British Gas unveiling a 3 per cent cut in charges for all 18 million domestic customers with effect from July 1.



Goodison: analysis

## Confident BPB pegs dividend

BY MICHAEL TATE, CITY EDITOR

BPB Industries, supplier of more than half of Europe's plasterboard, has held its dividend despite more than halved profits, because it sees growing evidence of "sustained pricing recovery".

BPB has been in a ferocious price war in the European plasterboard market for the past five years, a war that Alan Turner, the chairman, believes costs the industry £200 million last year alone.

Operating profits for the year ended last March tumbled from £83.6 million to £67.6 million, with lower prices responsible for £32.5 million of the setback. Volume reduction accounted for a

further £6.5 million. Pre-tax profits slumped from a restated £77.8 million to £37.8 million, and earnings per share exactly halved, from 12p to 6p. The dividend is held at 11.25p with payment of a 7.25p final, reflecting the board's "confidence in the group's recovery prospects".

Profits would have been lower still but for £25 million of savings achieved during the year, Mr Turner said. But he predicted that profitability would grow "markedly" this year, even if prices of plasterboard only held at their current levels, following the recovery that has taken place in the first quarter of the

group's current financial year. "There is at last an apparent end to the destructive price war," Mr Turner said. He claimed that BPB's leadership of the European market had been maintained. It is estimated to have about 54 per cent. Plaster board would continue to penetrate in the major European markets, he said. "This is the only major building material with such growth potential". There was a positive cash flow for the year, of £2.5 million, against a negative flow of £199.3 million previously. Borrowings were down by £114 million.

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## Enquiry launched on mobile phones

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

AN ENQUIRY into allegations of anti-competitive practices by Britain's two biggest mobile telephone networks has been launched by Ofel, the regulator. In his first public move since taking over from Sir Bryan Carsberg two weeks ago, Bill Wigglesworth, the acting director general, said he was investigating a series of complaints from Talkland International, the French-owned group.

Talkland is among the six largest service-providers, companies that buy airtime from the network operators to provide mobile telephone services for businessmen and domestic customers. Under Britain's telecommunications regime, the two cellular network operators, Cellnet, owned by BT and Securicor Group, and Vodafone, owned by BT and Securicor, have all their own service-providing subsidiaries.

Mr Wigglesworth said the Talkland complaint concerned "alleged cross-subsidy of, and undue preference to, the 'tied' service providers owned by companies or groups operating cellular mobile telephone networks."

Talkland had told Ofel the practices "seriously restricted the ability of independent service providers to compete". The complaint, described by Ofel as "wide-ranging", also alleged abuse of monopoly power by the mobile network operators, resulting in the "imposition" of unfair contract terms on the service providers.

The allegations were firmly rejected by the owners of the two mobile telephone networks. A BT spokeswoman said: "We don't consider ourselves or our companies to have acted improperly." At Cellnet, a spokesman said: "We welcome the investigation authorised by the director general."

He said Cellnet had already responded to a request for information from Ofel received on Monday.

## South Wales Electricity cuts all prices

BY GEORGE SIVELL

SOUTH Wales Electricity yesterday announced that it was cutting prices for all consumers. It is the first regional electricity company to do so since privatisation.

From October 1, customers will enjoy a 2 per cent cut in tariffs if they pay by monthly direct debit or by token meters, and one of 0.5 per cent if they pay by other means. The effect will show in bills sent out from January 1. In April, tariffs rose by an average of 1.9 per cent. South Wales estimates that the price cuts will cost it £4 million

in pre-tax profits over a full year.

In March, London Electricity cut prices by 0.5 per cent for customers paying by direct debit; it raised them by 4 per cent for others, however. Tim Eggar, Minister for Energy, welcomed the South Wales cuts as proof that privatisation benefits consumers.

South Wales announced the price cuts as it revealed pre-tax profits up 28 per cent to £72.5 million in the year to March 31 and a rise in the dividend of 14.8 per cent to 19.4p on a pro-forma basis.

Southern Electric also reported results yesterday. Pre-tax profits were up by 19.1 per cent at £166.3 million in the year to March 31; the dividend was increased by 15.3 per cent to 10.60p on a pro-forma basis, the biggest increase in the present round of electricity company results.

South Wales achieved its profits rise despite charging £11.2 million of restructuring costs — associated with job cuts and the sale of the company's retail business — to operating profits.

South Wales shares rose 3p on the day to close at 369p.

announced that Duncan Ross, its chairman, will retire in May next year. Geoffrey Wilson, a non-executive director of Southern since privatisation, will become part-time chairman. Henry Casley, presently managing director, takes over as chief executive.

The group charged an exceptional £8.5 million for reorganisation and rationalisation of its retailing and contracting activities.

Southern shares rose 1p on the day to 302p.

Tempus, page 26



MFI FURNITURE GROUP PLC

Shares in MFI, the UK's leading furniture retailer and manufacturer, are to be offered to the public next month in connection with MFI's proposed flotation on the London Stock Exchange.

The offer price is expected to be announced on Thursday 2 July 1992.

PUBLIC APPLICATION FORMS  
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Issued by County NatWest Limited, a member of the Securities and Futures Authority. County NatWest Limited is acting as financial adviser to MFI in connection with its proposed flotation and for no-one else. County NatWest Limited will not be responsible to anyone other than MFI for providing the information or for providing advice in relation to the flotation of MFI. Before deciding whether to apply for shares, you should consider whether shares are a suitable investment for you. Their value can go down as well as up. If you need advice, you should consult an appropriate professional adviser.

## Brown Shipley worth £1 after 182 years

BY JON ASHWORTH

BROWN Shipley, one of the City's oldest merchant banks, has been sold to a Luxembourg bank for the princely sum of £1.

The sale removes from City control one of the best-known names in British merchant banking. Sir Edward Heath once worked there, and Montagu Norman, a partner before the Great War, went on to become the longest-serving Governor of the Bank of England, holding the post from 1920 to 1944.

Brown Shipley was founded in 1810 by Alexander Brown, an American. Some City wags suggest that even £1 is too much for the banking arm of a group which yesterday unveiled a loss before tax of £27.1 million in the year to the end of March, compared with a loss of £3.7 million in



Norman: partner

the previous period. Brown Shipley Holdings has set aside £29.7 million in provisions against doubtful loans and losses on lease terminations.

Hopefully Kredietbank, the Luxembourg banking group which has held a stake in

Brown Shipley since June 1986 and took the balance yesterday, has done its sums properly.

For its £1, Kredietbank inherits £14.7 million in provisions against bad and doubtful loans and up to another £60 million in loans, half the total book, which may or may not be repaid. It inherits Founders Court, the bank's City headquarters, which has seen its value marked down from £20.8 million to £11 million in the wake of the slump in property prices.

The sale of the bank is just the beginning. Brown Shipley Holdings is also selling its insurance operations, its leasing subsidiary and its offshore divisions, leaving it to focus on stockbroking and fund management.

The insurance arm is being sold for £33 million to

Holmwoods Group through a management buyout. Brown Shipley's loss-making leasing subsidiary, Lease Management Services, has been sold to Woodchester Investments for £5.9 million.

The offshore divisions are being sold to Standard Bank Investment Corporation of South Africa for £9.8 million in cash and the repayment of £200,000 of inter-company debt.

Normally, Brown Shipley would have had to seek shareholder approval for each of the transactions. However, the Stock Exchange agreed to a speedy sale to avoid the "period of uncertainty" that would have followed the announcement.

Kredietbank buys the right to the Brown Shipley name but will allow the stockbroking and fund management arms to continue to use it.

TEMPUS

# High dividend score for power groups

SOUTH Wales Electricity won a few good marks from the energy minister and doubled the regulator for cutting electricity prices, however finally and to its own marketing advantage.

But South Wales has some unusual pressures. Welsh Water is breathing down its neck with 15 per cent of the shares and it is saddled with biggest and least populated territory to supply, which has traditionally made it relatively expensive.

A cynic could argue that the near 15 per cent rise in the dividend (on a pro-forma basis) to 19.4p a share, covered 2.99 times, is near the bottom of the board's preferred range of cover from 2.5-3 times. South Wales maintains that the successful sale of the loss-making retail business has created the scope for the dividend increase, which is not to be seen as indicative of the future.

Further cost cuts should help South Wales to profits of £88 million this year, up 21 per cent, and a dividend of 21.72p or 6.6 per cent on a forward basis.

Like South Wales, Southern Electric has acted on its high street operations, although it has chosen a joint venture to attack the other electrical retailers, and is sorting out its contracting. Southern is traditionally one of the most favoured regional companies and underscored its popularity by raising the dividend by 15.3 per cent on a pro-forma basis to 16.66p, the highest increase this reporting season.

Southern thinks this year will be tougher because of the continuing recession and its pricing formula but the City is looking for a rise of 17 per cent to £14 million in pre-tax profits and a dividend increase of 12 per cent



Resilience in the tobacco wars: Lord Swaythling, chairman of Rothmans International

to 18.66p or 6.7 per cent on a forward yield basis. Both South Wales and Southern shares rate a "hold".

## Rothmans International

THOSE who saw through the smoke clouds that enveloped the tobacco sector on Wednesday and bought shares of Rothmans International when they were knocked down on reports of the US Supreme Court judgment will have done themselves a favour.

The results for the year ended March showing pre-tax profits at £565.2 million

(£542.5 million), demonstrate Rothmans' resilience at a time when tobacco wars raged in Australia and when £28.7 million (£9 million) was charged against operating profits for rationalisation costs.

Meanwhile, net liquid holdings stand at £770.4 million (£713.6 million) at year-end, helped by £12.5 million of favourable exchange rates, which equate to 240p a share. Net liquid funds split between £374.4 million held by the company and wholly-owned subsidiaries, and £396 million by others in the family group.

There is no impact on Rothmans from the health ruling in the US Supreme Court, and while luxury goods interests may find the

economic climate tough in the first half, overall group profits should again advance. Pre-tax profits of more than £600 million should be within easy reach, and on 11.9 times prospective earnings the shares should be held.

As a single-product company, BPB will always carry the risk of susceptibility to a more competent challenge to its market position domination. But for the moment it appears as well-placed as any building materials group, given the potential of its product. Maintenance of the dividend, though only half covered, underlines the board's confidence that profits will bounce back this year even if plasterboard fails to recover another penny on its price. A 10p rise in the share price to 175p indicates that the market agrees.

## BPB Industries

IF THE competition has been licked as convincingly as it believes, BPB Industries will not have to sell one extra piece of plasterboard to see a strong recovery in profits this year.

The evidence to date is in its favour. The truce between

BPB and Knauf and Lafarge, its two European rivals, appears to be holding, with prices stabilising in Germany and, more recently, in Britain, while in France there is a definite bounce.

Now that all three rivals appear to be making reasonable use of their available capacity, with the increasing expectation of a take-off in demand, the urge to slit each other's throat — an urge that cost the industry £200 million last year — is waning.

BPB does not discourage expectations that the size of the European market could more than double to 1 billion square metres by the end of the decade, which should be enough to keep all three busy, and BPB, with more than half the market, busiest of all.

The 1991-2 figures are as poor as was feared, but the pre-tax £37.8 million would have looked worse were it not for the £25 million of savings achieved during the year, and first full-year contributions from the French and Spanish acquisitions. But a positive cash flow was achieved, at £2.5 million, and gearing reduced from 54.5 per cent to 30.2 per cent with help from the rights issue.

As a single-product company, BPB will always carry the risk of susceptibility to a more competent challenge to its market position domination. But for the moment it appears as well-placed as any building materials group, given the potential of its product. Maintenance of the dividend, though only half covered, underlines the board's confidence that profits will bounce back this year even if plasterboard fails to recover another penny on its price. A 10p rise in the share price to 175p indicates that the market agrees.

## WORLD MARKETS

### Firm bonds help Dow to advance

New York — Blue chips held on to modest rises in the late morning, but buyers lacked enthusiasm. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 9.3 points to 3,300. Firm bonds and bargain-hunting supported the market, while earnings uncertainties kept investors on the defensive.

□ Hong Kong — Prices closed sharply higher in hectic trading, with the blue-chip Hang Seng index soaring 113.48 points, or 1.9 per cent, to 6,078.69. Local and overseas money poured into the market despite a lingering row between China and Britain on a financing plan for Hong Kong's new airport.

□ Frankfurt — Shares ended mostly narrowly mixed after

another day of thin trading in relatively tight ranges following the pattern seen so far this week. The Dax index ended 3.60 lower at 1,764.89, pulled lower partly by a sharp fall in Daimler-Benz shares.

□ Singapore — Prices advanced in moderate dealings. The Straits Times industrial index broke through the psychologically important level of 1,500 to end 12.64 points higher at 1,501.35. Volume was 51.2 million shares, against 43.1 million shares on Wednesday.

□ Sydney — The market closed marginally lower, but there was little real direction to trading. The all-ordinaries index closed 3 points down at 1,644.6. (Reuters)

### Nikkei rises amid talk of discount rate cut

Tokyo — Prices closed higher in choppy trading amid renewed talk of a discount rate cut. The Nikkei index advanced 290.05 points, or 1.33 per cent, to 16,143.72. Technical buying and bargain-hunting aided gains, but overall sentiment remained bearish in thin volume. Yesterday was the last trading day for June delivery.

The market drew comfort from local news reports that the Group of Seven nations intended to co-ordinate a reduction in world interest rates at its July summit in Munich, brokers said.

One broker added: "We've been hearing much more from the Americans in recent days about the need for Japan to expand domestic demand to help pull the world out of

recession." But many brokers remained pessimistic about the market's immediate prospects.

Tadashi Kawakami, of Merrill Lynch, said: "This technical rebound is a one-day move caused by short-covering. There's been some institutional buying, too, but market sentiment is basically bearish."

Turnover was about 250 million shares, against 227 million shares on Wednesday. The main sectors to rise were the broking, miscellaneous manufacturing, electrical, non-life insurance, retail, property, banking, service, railway/bus and precision instrument sectors. Only the credit/lease and rolling stock shares remained the main focus of trading. (Reuters)

## New chief at Brown & Tawse

Richard H. Wilson takes over as chief executive of Brown & Tawse, a distributor of pipeline, steel and industrial products, in October. His task will be to bring the company through the recession and back into growth.

Brown & Tawse reported pre-tax losses of £975,000 for the year to March, compared with a £1.17 million loss last time. Turnover fell by 16 per cent. The final dividend is being cut from 2.85p to 1.85p, making 4.7p (5.7p) for the year.

## Kenwood offer

The public share offer by Kenwood Appliances, the kitchen equipment company, has been 1.2 times oversubscribed. Applicants for 100 to 1,000 shares, and 60 employee applicants, will receive full allocations. Dealings begin on July 1.

## Board changes

Sir Richard Greenbury, chairman of Marks and Spencer, joins the board of ICI from July 1 as a non-executive director. Frank Whitley, ICI deputy chairman, retires from the board in November and will be succeeded by Rob Margeus, chairman and chief executive of Tioxide, an ICI subsidiary.

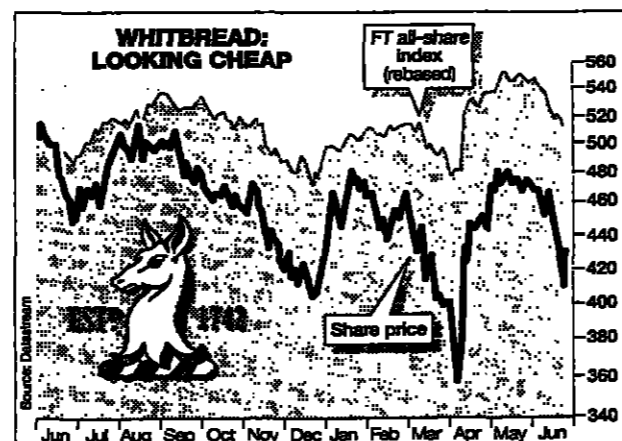
## Payout passed

Aberdeen Steak Houses, the USM-quoted restaurant chain, has again passed its dividend after reporting a pre-tax loss of £422,000 in the year to December 31 (£3.27 million loss). Turnover, affected by discontinued activities, fell 16.7 per cent to £13.3 million.

## Times post

Roy Davey has been appointed to the board of directors of The Times Newspaper Systems Ltd. Mr Davey is managing director of HarperCollins Publishers children's and education divisions.

## Brokers hope market may at last be bottoming out



are cheap and that Whitbread is probably the best recovery stock in the drinks sector. The shares have underperformed the market recently, but the company says there are patchy signs of a revival. This emerged as a party given by Whitbread on Wednesday at its Chiswell Street Brewery headquarters in the City to celebrate its 250th birthday. Those pre-

paint a positive picture of its prospects. The group's wine and spirits division is reckoned to have been a strong performer.

Country Casuals, the retailer, made a confident start in first-time dealings, with the price closing at 145p, a premium on the placing price of 15p.

The tobacco companies made up most of Wednesday's gains, with Rothmans International rising 24p to £11.15 following an impressive set of full-year figures. These showed pre-tax profits up from £542 million to £565.2 million and ahead of City expectations.

Hopes of a white knight rescuing Manders, the paint manufacturer, from its rival, Kalon, appear to have faded. Shares in Manders dropped 6p to 270p, leaving the price 7p below Kalon's terms of eight-for-three, which value Manders at £101 million, or 277p a share. Kalon was 1p lighter at 104p.

sent included fund managers, brokers and rival brewers.

Grand Metropolitan, the drinks and food group, firmed 1p to 463p as fund managers prepared to listen to the company at its annual presentation. Despite the downturn in the drinks industry and concern about over-capacity in the beer market, the group was expected to

day's lost ground that stemmed from the uncertainty created by the American Supreme Court ruling that could result in extra claims for damages from smokers. It is felt that any further claims would be bogged down in litigation and could take years to process. BAT Industries finished 18p better at 751p, while Rothmans Inter-

national sported a rise of 24p to £11.15 following an impressive set of full-year figures. These showed pre-tax profits up from £542 million to £565.2 million and ahead of City expectations.

TSB Group slipped 2p to 132p despite returning to the black in the first half with a pre-tax profit of £92 million compared with a deficit for the corresponding period of £150 million. Provisions for bad and doubtful debts remain high at £165 million. Most of these relate to its merchant banking arm Hill Samuel. But Brown Shipley tumbled 35p to 80p after a gloomy set of figures and news of disposals.

The rest of the banks attracted selective support with Hong Kong and Shanghai's bid for Midland going unconditional. Midland jumped 24p to 454p as the index-tracking funds picked up shares with the newly merged group expected to become a member of the top 100 companies soon. There were also gains for Barclays, 4p to 351p, Lloyds, 14p to 421p, National Westminster, 6p to 330p, Royal Bank of Scotland, 6p to 189p and Standard Chartered, 15p to 440p.

Airbreak, the USM-quoted tour operator, pleased shareholders at the annual meeting by stating that business in the first five months of the current year had soared by 75 per cent with prices climbing by a third despite over-capacity in the industry and a price war developing. The shares responded with a rise of 7p to 49p.

MICHAEL CLARK

## STOCK MARKET

## OFT rules in favour of Chicago

THE Office of Fair Trading has recommended that the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT), the world's largest futures market, should become a recognised overseas investment exchange in Britain (Reuters reports). The OFT ruling was the main hurdle for the CBOT in its attempt to trade its futures and options contracts from London on Globex — an after-hours' futures and options trading system that was due to start in America yesterday.

Globex was developed jointly by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME), CBOT and Reuters Holdings.

The OFT said in a statement: "The report concludes that none of the rules of the CBOT poses significant competition issues in the market for futures and options contracts."

The report will be passed to the trade department for final approval before the CBOT can act as a recognised overseas investment exchange.

While government ministers consider the CBOT's application, clients in London are unable to trade American Treasury 10-year note futures, a CBOT product, on the Globex system directly through terminals in London. Globex was due to be launched yesterday at the close of normal trading hours in Chicago.

CBOT first applied for recognition in August 1990, but the application was deferred until April 1992 when the CBOT, the CME and Reuters signed the final Globex contract. There are 45 Globex terminals operating in the UK. Dealers will only be able to trade CME products until the CBOT gains regulatory approval.

## RECENT ISSUES

Brazilian Int'l Trs Units	25/	M & G Recovery Pkg Us	117
Brent Walker Wg	3	Multisun Warrants	11
Country Casuals Sp (130)	145	Vega Group (121)	135
Dwyer A	22	Wapac (RTO)	231

## RIGHTS ISSUES

Benson N/P (8)	100	EMAP N/P (230)	32
Darmon Int'l Trs Us N/P (122)	4	Essex Furnace Sp N/P (43)	18
Liberty Life	100	Marshall N/P (15)	14
Liberty	100	TLS Range N/P (15)	14

## MAJOR CHANGES

Lloyds	421p (+14p)	Tomkins	472p (+18p)
Midland	454p (+24p)	British Aerospace	272p (+22p)
Standard Chartered	440p (+15p)	Britannic	975p (+20p)
Whitbread A	432p (+21p)	Liberty	645p (+15p)
BPB Ind	175p (+10p)	Legat General	355p (+10p)
BAT	751p (+18p)		
Calsonica	362p (+23p)		
Cardover	289p (+15p)		
Electrolux	130p (+11p)		
BM Group	314p (+11p)		
De La Rue	569p (+12p)		

Closing Prices..Page 29

## WALL STREET

25 Jun	24 Jun	23 Jun	22 Jun	21 Jun	20 Jun	19 Jun	18 Jun	17 Jun	16 Jun	15 Jun	14 Jun	13 Jun	12 Jun	11 Jun	10 Jun	9 Jun	8 Jun	7 Jun	6 Jun	5 Jun	4 Jun	3 Jun	2 Jun	1 Jun	31 May	30 May	29 May	28 May	27 May	26 May	25 May	24 May	23 May	22 May	21 May	20 May	19 May	18 May	17 May	16 May	15 May	14 May	13 May	12 May	11 May	10 May	9 May	8 May	7 May	6 May	5 May	4 May	3 May	2 May	1 May	31 Apr	30 Apr	29 Apr	28 Apr	27 Apr	26 Apr	25 Apr	24 Apr	23 Apr	22 Apr	21 Apr	20 Apr	19 Apr	18 Apr	17 Apr	16 Apr	15 Apr	14 Apr	13 Apr	12 Apr	11 Apr	10 Apr	9 Apr	8 Apr	7 Apr	6 Apr	5 Apr	4 Apr	3 Apr	2 Apr	1 Apr	31 Mar	30 Mar	29 Mar	28 Mar	27 Mar	26 Mar	25 Mar	24 Mar	23 Mar	22 Mar	21 Mar	20 Mar	19 Mar	18 Mar	17 Mar	16 Mar	15 Mar	14 Mar	13 Mar	12 Mar	11 Mar	10 Mar	9 Mar	8 Mar	7 Mar	6 Mar	5 Mar	4 Mar	3 Mar	2 Mar	1 Mar	31 Feb	28 Feb	27 Feb	26 Feb	25 Feb	24 Feb	23 Feb	22 Feb	21 Feb	20 Feb	19 Feb	18 Feb	17 Feb	16 Feb	15 Feb	14 Feb	13 Feb	12 Feb	11 Feb	10 Feb	9 Feb	8 Feb	7 Feb	6 Feb	5 Feb	4 Feb	3 Feb	2 Feb	1 Feb	31 Jan	30 Jan	29 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# Firm bonds help Dow to advance

NEW YORK (AP) — The Dow Jones industrial average rose 10.14 points to 3,114.44 on Friday, helped by a rise in bonds and a decline in stocks. The S&P 500 index rose 1.14 points to 2,414.44. The Nasdaq composite index rose 1.14 points to 1,114.44. The Dow Jones industrial average is a measure of the performance of 30 large, publicly traded companies in the United States. The S&P 500 index is a measure of the performance of 500 large, publicly traded companies in the United States. The Nasdaq composite index is a measure of the performance of all companies listed on the Nasdaq stock exchange.

# Nikkei rises amid of discount rate

TOKYO (AP) — The Nikkei 225 stock index rose 10.14 points to 11,114.44 on Friday, helped by a rise in bonds and a decline in stocks. The Nikkei 225 index is a measure of the performance of 225 large, publicly traded companies in Japan. The Nikkei 225 index rose 10.14 points to 11,114.44. The Nikkei 225 index is a measure of the performance of 225 large, publicly traded companies in Japan.

# WALL STREET

## COMMENT

### BP needs change of strategy too

Bob Horton's ousting from the chair at British Petroleum is not a surprise, nor is it likely to come as a damaging shock either in the stock market or within the company. Rumours of boardroom splits were rife in the spring and it is perhaps suitable that if Mr Horton were to go, it would be in the sort of melodramatic big business soap-opera manner that he seemed to favour and which seemed so out of place at BP. The inevitable explanation that the boardroom row was over style rather than substance, conventionally trotted out in these circumstances, may here be true.

Mr Horton was brought back from America, to take the undisputed top seat at BP and shake the company up, because he had proved there that he is an extremely able and energetic executive who leads from the front. Tact and statesmanship were less to the fore, and if a chief executive is also chairman, that can be important.

When a company is being turned upside down, it also raises questions over judgment. Mr Horton's self-appointed role as a bull of oil prices and an evangelist of increased exploration, who called earlier yesterday for the industry to raise exploration spending by \$30 billion a year, also aroused widespread doubts outside BP, which is chronically overborrowed because of the earlier deal to buy in Kuwait's shareholding and has had a massive negative cash flow, due to its frontier exploration policy.

The corporation has been caught badly by the recession, perhaps because it was in such internal turmoil. It has sold producing North Sea assets, leaving it with heavy tax problems incompatible with Mr Horton's promise of maintaining real dividends through the trough of the cycle. The boardroom coup, bringing the safer and more trusted David Simon to the chief executive role, will prepare the way for dividend cuts or a rights issue. Bob Horton's head will have been chopped in vain if there is not also a change of strategy.

### Dusty welcome

The Wellcome share issue is fast approximating one of those offers for "limited edition" prints that clutter the pages of the down-market Sunday magazines, in that the seller reserves the right to crank out as much product as the market will take. This may, however, prove counter-productive for the Wellcome Trust, the charity which has a duty to maximise proceeds of sale, for it may discourage potential investors.

Wall Street, indeed, already seems largely to have turned its collective nose up at the offer. This could still prove a healthy sign for the issue since in the late, lamented GPA Group flotation, American expressions of overwhelming demand at this stage turned out to be illusory, but it does leave the City and the British public to make most of the running. Flexibility over price is intrinsic to a tender offer. Flexibility over size can give the potential investor reason for concern.

Yesterday's announcement talks of the sale of 330 million shares, but the trust can add a further 25 per cent if it wishes and a further 15 per cent under the "green shoe" stabilisation process. Institutional investors might therefore regard the whole 417 million shares the trust can legally sell as being on the table — and price their tenders accordingly.

The trust has the flexibility to sell as small a number of shares as it wishes, even below the 25 per cent of the company that is the bottom of the target range. Whether it is right for the trust to go ahead with a sale on this scale after a 20 per cent fall in the Wellcome price this year and in unfriendly and turbulent markets is a matter for the trustees, their consciences and their lawyers.

The man behind the Midland takeover is bound to shake the cosy world of British banking, suggests Neil Bennett

THE success of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's epic bid for Midland will introduce a dominant personality into the City — William Purves, the bank's chairman and chief executive. His arrival is expected to have a profound effect on the cosy oligopoly that controls Britain's financial world.

Mr Purves, 60, the most powerful tai-pan in Hong Kong, has now become the head of the largest bank in Britain — the new world headquarters of his group — with ready access to the governor of the Bank of England and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. An outsider has become a pillar of the establishment.

The tendency towards in-breeding among senior City bankers has been deeply eroded: Lord Alexander of Weedon, chairman of National Westminster Bank, was a barrister; Sir Peter Walters, Midland's chairman, was the head of BP, while Sir Nicholas Goodison, TSB's boss, was a stockbroker most of his life. Nevertheless, they all share the quintessential traits of English banking grandees, the urbanity and unflappable civility.

Mr Purves comes from a different mould entirely. His direct, often abrasive approach will doubtless ruffle a few feathers in Threadneedle Street and Whitehall.

Unlike his new peers, Mr Purves does not try to win his point with quiet reasoning. Instead, he leans forward, fixes you in the eye and shouts it at you. His booming voice was developed over decades of bawling across crowded Asian banking halls, and today it is a powerful management tool. But it is only one of many talents that allowed him to bully and battle his way up Hongkong Bank's hierarchical management and emerge six years ago as one of Hong Kong's most powerful businessmen.

Tradition has it that three people run Hong Kong: the chairman of the Hongkong Bank, the chairman of the Jockey Club, and the Governor of the Crown colony. Mr Purves already has the first two jobs, and even his competitors say he does not really need the third.

Aside from being chairman of the bank, he is a leading member of Hong Kong's executive council, which advises the legislative council and the Governor on running the territory. He is also one of Hong Kong's senior statesmen and greets many of the world's leading financial figures when they visit.

He is modest about his role as chairman of the Jockey Club. He claims he knows nothing about horses, but simply helps to run the business. He fails to mention that the



Outsider with a challenge for the establishment: William Purves, chairman of the Hongkong Bank

Happy Valley racecourse is the richest in the world and that its betting tax provides a substantial proportion of the Hong Kong government's revenues.

Mr Purves has made Hong Kong his home for the past 38 years but he remains a dyed-in-the-wool Scotsman. He still talks with a pronounced lowland accent, cherishes his honorary doctorate from Stirling University, while his daughter was recently married in Galashiels in Scotland. He is also renowned for being tight-fisted with the bank's money. He often flies economy class and stays at the homes of local executives when travelling.

Mr Purves first saw Hong Kong in 1951, when he was 19 and doing his national service in the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Soon afterwards he demonstrated his outstanding courage in the Korean war when he defused a hill against the advancing Chinese with his platoon for several hours despite a serious arm wound. For that he became the youngest soldier and only national service officer to be awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

After national service he returned to his native Scotland and his job at the National Bank of Scotland. Mr Purves had first joined that bank's branch in Kelso as tea boy straight

from school. He still asserts it was the best banking training in the world.

He could still not shake off his memories of the Far East and in 1954, after passing his banking exams, he applied for a job in the Hongkong Bank. For almost a century the Hongkong Bank and Standard Chartered had been dominated by young expatriate Scots who left the crowded banking industry at home to seek promotion and fortune in Asia. Even today one is far more likely to hear a caledonian burr in Hongkong boardrooms than a Cantonese twang or Australian drawl.

Mr Purves rose steadily through the bank, serving time in Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Japan as well as short spells in London and New York. His extensive experience helped him to attain his first senior post in 1979, as general manager for international business. He caught the eye of Sir Michael Sandberg, the chairman, and was promoted rapidly.

In 1981, he learned first-hand the pitfalls of trying to buy a bank in Britain when Sir Michael made a hostile bid for the Royal Bank of Scotland, which had arranged a merger with Standard Chartered. The Bank of England took a dim view of an interloper from Hong Kong disrupting such a cordial

Bank also agreed a series of important concessions to win the Bank of England's blessing for the bid. Most notably Mr Purves agreed to move his group head office — its "mind and management" in banking parlance — to the City of London, where it will be regulated by the Bank of England.

Mr Purves inevitably became chairman when Sir Michael retired in 1986. Today his personality dominates the bank's operations around the world. His executives talk about him with a mixture of fear and respect. The chairman is used to getting his own way, and while he relies on other senior directors such as John Gray, the deputy chairman, and Bernard Asher, the head of James Capel, for ideas and advice, no one dares contradict him.

Part of the respect stems from his inexhaustible energy. He is a tireless traveller and will think nothing of clocking up 20,000 miles in a week. During the battle with Lloyds Bank for Midland he was shuttling between Hong Kong and London two or three times a week so that he could lobby institutional investors, the press, politicians and regulators in Britain and still meet his banking and government commitments in the territory. The pressure of the bid and the travelling showed as the weeks wore on, but Mr Purves remained lucid and alert under conditions that would have destroyed most men his age.

He now plans to move his office into Midland's Lutyns-designed headquarters, opposite the Bank of England, in September next year. Before then, he will make his presence felt through frequent visits and a team of senior executives who will prepare his way.

For all his power in Hong Kong and the bank, Mr Purves until now has seemed uncharacteristically uncomfortable in the City. He is uncertain about operating in such a large and potentially hostile business environment.

He is also unused to the transparency of British accounting rules. As part of the conditions for his bid for Midland, Hongkong Bank was forced to reveal its long-cherished secret — inner reserves of £1.14 billion. Until then, only a handful of people in Hong Kong knew what the territory's dominant bank was actually worth. Mr Purves likes secrecy and seems to view both the press and statutory reporting requirements as an unpleasant invasion of the bank's privacy.

One final unsettling factor in his early months in London could be Mr Purves' promise to appoint a group chief executive. The concept of him sharing power with anyone is hard to swallow, and while he promises he will take life more gently as he advances towards retirement, he has been unusually reticent in naming the bank's new leader.

Even Mr Purves will take time to learn the unwritten rules of the British banking community, the quaint customs that govern relations between the banks, the regulators and the government. Then the City will soon realise the truth: the dragon has entered, and nothing will ever be quite the same again.

## BUSINESS LETTERS

### Shed a tear for shareholders who receive neither returns nor replies

From Mr R. L. Bell  
Sir, The sound of the tears of Lloyd's names splashing into champagne, coupled with the attendant publicity given thereto, prompts one to enquire whether equivalent attention could be devoted to your columns to the plight of your shareholders' unfortunate enough to possess stock in the mixed bag of companies consistently failing to declare a dividend?

I recently received the annual report of a company manufacturing — and I quote — "... the world's most sought after brand of high quality hand-crafted crystal", in addition to "... the world's leading brand of ceramics".

Yet again this company failed to declare a dividend and once more, no expression of appreciation was forthcoming to the shareholders for their loyalty and support. If the ingenuity demonstrat-

ed in finding excuses for the poor results were to be directed towards improving performance then they might well become a world leader!

I note that four of the directors waived their fees, but the majority did not.

In any event, from the accounts it appears that their fees were a small item compared to "other emoluments" received by them. My circumstances as a pensioner precluded my attending the annual general meeting, and a letter to the chairman, requesting details of the time and effort contributed by the non-executive directors, has met with no response.

Yours faithfully,  
R. L. BELL,  
Dempster House,  
40 High Street,  
Ecclestone,  
Stafford.

### Driving at a return for rightful owners

From Mr Raymond Worgan  
Sir, If I purchase a car which turns out to have been stolen, the law says that the car must be restored to its rightful owner while I, sadly, suffer the loss.

Why does this law not apply to the banks and security houses in the Maxwell case? If I am obliged to return the car to its rightful owner, why should they not all return the shares to the Mirror Pension Fund?

Yours faithfully,  
RAYMOND WORGAN,  
Milton Point,  
Yealm Road,  
Newton Ferrers,  
Plymouth.

### The proper price for late payment

From Mr John Good  
Sir, On June 6 you reported that, according to a Dun & Bradstreet survey, seven out of ten managing directors of British companies wanted a statutory right to interest on late payments. Is it not time that the government and the Confederation of British Industry abandoned their support for a code of practice which is more honoured in the breach than in the observance? It is time to hit gully companies where it hurts; in their pockets.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN GOOD,  
14 Garden Royal,  
Kersfield Road, SW1.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Peso provokes weighty words

THE Confederation of British Industry's monthly council meeting normally ends with a press briefing in a conference room on the first floor of its Centre Point premises. This week, however, journalists were steered in a different direction — towards the tenth floor office of Sir John Banham, the director general. Sir John is, after all, due to retire today and according to the assembled hacks, evidence of his imminent departure was everywhere. Most noticeable by their absence were seven pictures — cartoons depicting Banham, pencil drawings of his three children and a yachting scene — of which only the picture hooks remained. How and Davies, his successor, fresh from the Audit Commission, and effectively due to begin the job on Monday, was also in the room, since he has been shadowing Banham continuously for a fortnight. Davies, a popular choice with the press on the grounds that he is a man with a mind of his own and therefore more likely to tow non-governmental lines, claims that under his occupation the picture hooks will also be removed. "I do not believe in art in the office," he says. "I believe pictures are a waste of time." The only framed artefact he will permit on his walls will, he says, be a framed Uruguayan 100 million peso banknote "to act as a warning about the dangers of inflation — I use it as a cautionary tale." A slightly perturbed spokesman later added: "Don't quote me but I



think that was tongue in cheek. Only time will tell...

### Out-graded

THE void between Britain's television bosses and the business community will be more exposed than ever after *Business Daily*, Channel 4's 12.30 pm weekday programme, has broadcast its final show today. As presenter Susannah Simons bids a sad farewell, and the champagne bubbles mingle with tears backstage, it will also mean that Britain, that nation of shop keepers, no longer has a proper daily business news programme to call its own. Michael Grade, head of Channel 4, has described it, as in his infinite wisdom, as a programme for the eighties and not the nineties. But as another television executive, more aware of the opportunities of business television, put it: "There is a cultural gap because television is staffed with Oxbridge graduates and business is not." *Business Television*, the company, formed five years ago and now owned by *The Guardian*

newspaper group, employed 50 people at its peak. Those on its payroll next week will number just six as its breakfast bulletins limber on until the end of September. "I'm gobsmacked," Andrew Clayton, the editor and a former deputy editor of *Panorama*, says. "It still hasn't sunk in. In June we were attracting 425,000 viewers, without counting those in the City, and that's 8 per cent of the available audience." *Channel 4 News*, on a comparable day, attracted about double that number — but only 4 per cent of its available audience. Grade had better watch out.

### The French touch

THE French claim to be number one in luxury goods received an unintended boost yesterday as eight top British companies, including British Airways and The Savoy Group, launched the British equivalent of the *Comité Colbert*, which promotes high-class French goods overseas. The Walpole Committee, the supposedly British counterpart, got off to an encouraging start by holding its initial luncheon in the impeccably English Spencer House overlooking St James's Park. The menu, however, could not escape the French influence. With no English champagne to offer, the organisers had to fall back on Winston Churchill's favourite tipple, Pol Roger. And while there was salmon and summer pudding, the sauce on the quail was made with French bris.

CAROL LEONARD

## RICHEMONT

### RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1992

During a period in which many companies have found trading conditions difficult we are pleased to report to Unitholders further satisfactory progress in sales, profits and dividends.

Financial Highlights for the year ended 31 March 1992	1992	1991	
Net Sales Revenue	£ 3108.3m	£ 2988.3m	+ 4.0%
Profit before Taxation	£ 620.1m	£ 596.1m	+ 4.0%
Profit attributable to Unitholders	£ 197.3m	£ 177.3m	+11.3%
Earnings per Unit	£ 343.60	£ 308.70	+11.3%
Dividends per Unit	£ 56.25	£ 50.625	+11.1%

Operating profit amounted to £ 584.2 million, an increase of 5.0% compared to the prior year. Of this, tobacco operations generated £ 367.0 million, an increase of 4.4% over last year, while operating profits from the Group's luxury goods activities increased by 4.1% to £ 214.6 million.

Overall, profit attributable to unitholders and earnings per unit increased by 11.3% to £ 197.3 million and £ 343.60 respectively.

The Board of Directors has proposed an increase of 11.1% in the dividend payable to unitholders to £ 56.25 per unit based on the number of Richemont units in issue prior to the 10 for 1 sub-division of units to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Richemont is a Swiss-based company which operates in the fields of tobacco products and luxury goods. Richemont's tobacco interests are held through Rothmans International p.l.c. Its interests in the luxury goods industry are held through its controlling interests in Carrier Monde SA, including Carrier, Piaget and Baume & Mercier, and Dunhill Holdings PLC, including Alfred Dunhill, Montblanc and Chloé.

Copies of the annual report of Richemont may be obtained from:

Compagnie Financière  
Richemont AG  
Rigistrasse 2  
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Telephone: (042) 22 33 22  
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Limited  
15 Hill Street  
London W1X 7FB  
Telephone: (071) 499 2539  
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**THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE**

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	Period	Open	High	Low	Clos	Volume
TSSE 100	Sep 92	2588.0	2609.0	2584.0	2603.0	8651
Previous open interest: 37351	Dec 92	2588.0	2584.0	2584.0	2584.0	0
Three Month Sterling	Sep 92	90.19	90.21	90.16	90.17	7817
Previous open interest: 18381	Dec 92	90.42	90.44	90.41	90.42	2346
	Mar 93	90.57	90.68	90.56	90.67	606
Three Mth Eurodollar	Sep 92	93.96	94.01	93.96	94.01	1117
Previous open interest: 24373	Dec 92	94.02	94.03	94.01	94.02	0
Three Mth Euro DM	Sep 92	90.40	90.41	90.38	90.39	7583
Previous open interest: 263767	Dec 92	90.63	90.66	90.61	90.63	6706
US Treasury Bond	Sep 92	100-100	100-107	100-006	100-06	929
Previous open interest: 2216	Dec 92	100-100	100-100	100-100	100-100	0
3 Month Gilt	Jan 92	97.32	97.32	97.21	97.21	6
Previous open interest: 57401	Sep 92	97.32	97.36	97.25	97.28	28248
Japanese Govmt Bond	Sep 92	102.61	102.70	102.58	102.70	1205
	Dec 92				102.51	0
German Govmt Bond	Sep 92	87.70	87.77	87.59	87.61	33719
Previous open interest: 103636	Dec 92	88.09	88.09	87.97	88.00	0
Three month ECU	Sep 92	89.77	89.77	89.72	89.73	248
Previous open interest: 9005	Dec 92	90.06	90.06	90.03	90.03	213
Swiss Franc	Sep 92	91.18	91.19	91.10	91.12	5964
Previous open interest: 42866	Dec 92	91.50	91.51	91.46	91.47	99
Italian Govmt Bond	Sep 92	95.80	96.01	95.68	95.90	16477
Previous open interest: 40525	Dec 92				96.06	0

Exchange rate compared with 1985 was up at 93.3 (day's range 93.2-93.3).				
UNITED STATES DOLLAR RATES				
	Range	Close	1 month	3 months
sterling	3.2771-3.2881	3.2771-3.2802	1¢ up-9¢	1¢ up-9¢
franc	50.83-50.85	50.83-50.85	1¢ up-1¢	1¢ up-1¢
schilling	11.1985-11.2227	11.1985-11.2121	1¢ up-1¢	1¢ up-1¢
mark	1.0910-1.1038	1.0925-1.1038	2¢ up-3¢	2¢ up-3¢
yen	291.61-291.62	291.61-291.62	1¢ up-1¢	1¢ up-1¢
baht	240.82-242.60	240.82-241.85	82-11¢	77-83¢
rupee	240.32-242.51	240.32-241.85	12-13¢	12-13¢
peseta	220.52-220.93	220.52-220.57	8-10¢	20-22¢
lira	2.2457-2.2567	2.2457-2.2567	0.85-0.77¢	1.70-1.61¢
dracma	1.97-1.97	1.97-1.97	0.20-0.20¢	0.20-0.20¢
new dollar	11.3971-11.4101	11.3989-11.4126	1¢ up-1¢	1¢ up-1¢
colombiano	20.463-20.51	20.463-20.51	4¢ up-4¢	4¢ up-4¢
boliviano	10.524-11.040	10.527-11.040	4¢ up-4¢	4¢ up-4¢
boliviano	15.71-15.83	15.71-15.83	1¢ up-1¢	3¢ up-3¢
boliviano	20.463-20.51	20.463-20.51	4¢ up-4¢	4¢ up-4¢
rich	2.6310-2.6301	2.6312-2.6301	1¢ up-1¢	1¢ up-1¢
Exchange Rate			Premium + "p", Discount - "d"	

<p>to a 16½ year low here          wheat showed early          and more aggression          increased in afternoon</p>		<p><b>ICIS-LOR (London 6.00pm)</b> A directness          market swayed some fresh fundamentals          in order to get into gear.</p>	
<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>		<p>Brent Physical (July) 21.60 n/c          Brent 15 day (Jul) 21.60 -0.05          Brent 15 day (Aug) 21.50 0.00          W Texas Intermediate (Aug) 22.80 -0.05          W Texas Intermediate (Sep) 22.75 n/c</p>	
<p><b>PRODUCTS (\$/MT)</b></p>		<p><b>Spot CIF NW Europe (prompt delivery)</b></p>	
<p>Premium Gas Oil - B&amp;E 25.00 Offer 24.11 (n/c)          Genoil E&amp;C 19.5 (-3)          Non EEC H&amp;I Jul 198 (-1) 196 (-1)          Non EEC H&amp;I Aug 198 (-1) 199 (-1)          3.5 Fuel Oil 85 (-2) 85 (-2)          Naphtia 205 (-1) 207 (-1)</p>		<p>Aug 201.00-0.25          Sep 203.50-0.30          Dec 203.75-0.40          Sep 207.875</p>	
<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>		<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>	
<p>Brent Physical (July) 21.60 n/c          Brent 15 day (Jul) 21.60 -0.05          Brent 15 day (Aug) 21.50 0.00          W Texas Intermediate (Aug) 22.80 -0.05          W Texas Intermediate (Sep) 22.75 n/c</p>		<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>	
<p><b>PRODUCTS (\$/MT)</b></p>		<p><b>Spot CIF NW Europe (prompt delivery)</b></p>	
<p>Premium Gas Oil - B&amp;E 25.00 Offer 24.11 (n/c)          Genoil E&amp;C 19.5 (-3)          Non EEC H&amp;I Jul 198 (-1) 196 (-1)          Non EEC H&amp;I Aug 198 (-1) 199 (-1)          3.5 Fuel Oil 85 (-2) 85 (-2)          Naphtia 205 (-1) 207 (-1)</p>		<p>Aug 201.00-0.25          Sep 203.50-0.30          Dec 203.75-0.40          Sep 207.875</p>	
<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>		<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>	
<p>Brent Physical (July) 21.60 n/c          Brent 15 day (Jul) 21.60 -0.05          Brent 15 day (Aug) 21.50 0.00          W Texas Intermediate (Aug) 22.80 -0.05          W Texas Intermediate (Sep) 22.75 n/c</p>		<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>	
<p><b>PRODUCTS (\$/MT)</b></p>		<p><b>Spot CIF NW Europe (prompt delivery)</b></p>	
<p>Premium Gas Oil - B&amp;E 25.00 Offer 24.11 (n/c)          Genoil E&amp;C 19.5 (-3)          Non EEC H&amp;I Jul 198 (-1) 196 (-1)          Non EEC H&amp;I Aug 198 (-1) 199 (-1)          3.5 Fuel Oil 85 (-2) 85 (-2)          Naphtia 205 (-1) 207 (-1)</p>		<p>Aug 201.00-0.25          Sep 203.50-0.30          Dec 203.75-0.40          Sep 207.875</p>	
<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>		<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>	
<p>Brent Physical (July) 21.60 n/c          Brent 15 day (Jul) 21.60 -0.05          Brent 15 day (Aug) 21.50 0.00          W Texas Intermediate (Aug) 22.80 -0.05          W Texas Intermediate (Sep) 22.75 n/c</p>		<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>	
<p><b>PRODUCTS (\$/MT)</b></p>		<p><b>Spot CIF NW Europe (prompt delivery)</b></p>	
<p>Premium Gas Oil - B&amp;E 25.00 Offer 24.11 (n/c)          Genoil E&amp;C 19.5 (-3)          Non EEC H&amp;I Jul 198 (-1) 196 (-1)          Non EEC H&amp;I Aug 198 (-1) 199 (-1)          3.5 Fuel Oil 85 (-2) 85 (-2)          Naphtia 205 (-1) 207 (-1)</p>		<p>Aug 201.00-0.25          Sep 203.50-0.30          Dec 203.75-0.40          Sep 207.875</p>	
<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>		<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>	
<p>Brent Physical (July) 21.60 n/c          Brent 15 day (Jul) 21.60 -0.05          Brent 15 day (Aug) 21.50 0.00          W Texas Intermediate (Aug) 22.80 -0.05          W Texas Intermediate (Sep) 22.75 n/c</p>		<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>	
<p><b>PRODUCTS (\$/MT)</b></p>		<p><b>Spot CIF NW Europe (prompt delivery)</b></p>	
<p>Premium Gas Oil - B&amp;E 25.00 Offer 24.11 (n/c)          Genoil E&amp;C 19.5 (-3)          Non EEC H&amp;I Jul 198 (-1) 196 (-1)          Non EEC H&amp;I Aug 198 (-1) 199 (-1)          3.5 Fuel Oil 85 (-2) 85 (-2)          Naphtia 205 (-1) 207 (-1)</p>		<p>Aug 201.00-0.25          Sep 203.50-0.30          Dec 203.75-0.40          Sep 207.875</p>	
<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>		<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>	
<p>Brent Physical (July) 21.60 n/c          Brent 15 day (Jul) 21.60 -0.05          Brent 15 day (Aug) 21.50 0.00          W Texas Intermediate (Aug) 22.80 -0.05          W Texas Intermediate (Sep) 22.75 n/c</p>		<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>	
<p><b>PRODUCTS (\$/MT)</b></p>		<p><b>Spot CIF NW Europe (prompt delivery)</b></p>	
<p>Premium Gas Oil - B&amp;E 25.00 Offer 24.11 (n/c)          Genoil E&amp;C 19.5 (-3)          Non EEC H&amp;I Jul 198 (-1) 196 (-1)          Non EEC H&amp;I Aug 198 (-1) 199 (-1)          3.5 Fuel Oil 85 (-2) 85 (-2)          Naphtia 205 (-1) 207 (-1)</p>		<p>Aug 201.00-0.25          Sep 203.50-0.30          Dec 203.75-0.40          Sep 207.875</p>	
<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>		<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>	
<p>Brent Physical (July) 21.60 n/c          Brent 15 day (Jul) 21.60 -0.05          Brent 15 day (Aug) 21.50 0.00          W Texas Intermediate (Aug) 22.80 -0.05          W Texas Intermediate (Sep) 22.75 n/c</p>		<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>	
<p><b>PRODUCTS (\$/MT)</b></p>		<p><b>Spot CIF NW Europe (prompt delivery)</b></p>	
<p>Premium Gas Oil - B&amp;E 25.00 Offer 24.11 (n/c)          Genoil E&amp;C 19.5 (-3)          Non EEC H&amp;I Jul 198 (-1) 196 (-1)          Non EEC H&amp;I Aug 198 (-1) 199 (-1)          3.5 Fuel Oil 85 (-2) 85 (-2)          Naphtia 205 (-1) 207 (-1)</p>		<p>Aug 201.00-0.25          Sep 203.50-0.30          Dec 203.75-0.40          Sep 207.875</p>	
<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>		<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>	
<p>Brent Physical (July) 21.60 n/c          Brent 15 day (Jul) 21.60 -0.05          Brent 15 day (Aug) 21.50 0.00          W Texas Intermediate (Aug) 22.80 -0.05          W Texas Intermediate (Sep) 22.75 n/c</p>		<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrrel FOB)</b></p>	
<p><b>PRODUCTS (\$/MT)</b></p>		<p><b>Spot CIF NW Europe (prompt delivery)</b></p>	
<p>Premium Gas Oil - B&amp;E 25.00 Offer 24.11 (n/c)          Genoil E&amp;C 19.5 (-3)          Non EEC H&amp;I Jul 198 (-1) 196 (-1)          Non EEC H&amp;I Aug 198 (-1) 199 (-1)          3.5 Fuel Oil 85 (-2) 85 (-2)          Naphtia 205 (-1) 207 (-1)</p>		<p>Aug 201.00-0.25  </p>	

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BREWERS

# SHIPPING BOARD

# Portfolio

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Company	Group	Price	High	Low	Company	Group	Price	High	Low
1 Shell	Oil & Gas	145.00	145.00	145.00	100 British Telecom	Telecom	125.00	125.00	125.00
2 BP	Oil & Gas	135.00	135.00	135.00	101 British Airways	Airline	115.00	115.00	115.00
3 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	125.00	125.00	125.00	102 British Airways	Airline	105.00	105.00	105.00
4 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	115.00	115.00	115.00	103 British Airways	Airline	95.00	95.00	95.00
5 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	85.00	85.00	85.00	104 British Airways	Airline	75.00	75.00	75.00
6 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	75.00	75.00	75.00	105 British Airways	Airline	65.00	65.00	65.00
7 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	65.00	65.00	65.00	106 British Airways	Airline	55.00	55.00	55.00
8 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	55.00	55.00	55.00	107 British Airways	Airline	45.00	45.00	45.00
9 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	45.00	45.00	45.00	108 British Airways	Airline	35.00	35.00	35.00
10 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	35.00	35.00	35.00	109 British Airways	Airline	25.00	25.00	25.00

Company	Group	Price	High	Low	Company	Group	Price	High	Low
11 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	15.00	15.00	15.00	110 British Airways	Airline	15.00	15.00	15.00
12 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	10.00	10.00	10.00	111 British Airways	Airline	10.00	10.00	10.00
13 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	5.00	5.00	5.00	112 British Airways	Airline	5.00	5.00	5.00
14 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	2.50	2.50	2.50	113 British Airways	Airline	2.50	2.50	2.50
15 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	1.25	1.25	1.25	114 British Airways	Airline	1.25	1.25	1.25

Company	Group	Price	High	Low	Company	Group	Price	High	Low
16 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.625	0.625	0.625	115 British Airways	Airline	0.625	0.625	0.625
17 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.3125	0.3125	0.3125	116 British Airways	Airline	0.3125	0.3125	0.3125
18 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.15625	0.15625	0.15625	117 British Airways	Airline	0.15625	0.15625	0.15625
19 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.078125	0.078125	0.078125	118 British Airways	Airline	0.078125	0.078125	0.078125
20 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.0390625	0.0390625	0.0390625	119 British Airways	Airline	0.0390625	0.0390625	0.0390625

Company	Group	Price	High	Low	Company	Group	Price	High	Low
21 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.01953125	0.01953125	0.01953125	120 British Airways	Airline	0.01953125	0.01953125	0.01953125
22 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.009765625	0.009765625	0.009765625	121 British Airways	Airline	0.009765625	0.009765625	0.009765625
23 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.0048828125	0.0048828125	0.0048828125	122 British Airways	Airline	0.0048828125	0.0048828125	0.0048828125
24 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.00244140625	0.00244140625	0.00244140625	123 British Airways	Airline	0.00244140625	0.00244140625	0.00244140625
25 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.001220703125	0.001220703125	0.001220703125	124 British Airways	Airline	0.001220703125	0.001220703125	0.001220703125

Company	Group	Price	High	Low	Company	Group	Price	High	Low
26 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.0006103515625	0.0006103515625	0.0006103515625	125 British Airways	Airline	0.0006103515625	0.0006103515625	0.0006103515625
27 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.00030517578125	0.00030517578125	0.00030517578125	126 British Airways	Airline	0.00030517578125	0.00030517578125	0.00030517578125
28 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.000152587890625	0.000152587890625	0.000152587890625	127 British Airways	Airline	0.000152587890625	0.000152587890625	0.000152587890625
29 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.0000762939453125	0.0000762939453125	0.0000762939453125	128 British Airways	Airline	0.0000762939453125	0.0000762939453125	0.0000762939453125
30 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.00003814697265625	0.00003814697265625	0.00003814697265625	129 British Airways	Airline	0.00003814697265625	0.00003814697265625	0.00003814697265625

Company	Group	Price	High	Low	Company	Group	Price	High	Low
31 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.000019073486328125	0.000019073486328125	0.000019073486328125	130 British Airways	Airline	0.000019073486328125	0.000019073486328125	0.000019073486328125
32 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.0000095367431640625	0.0000095367431640625	0.0000095367431640625	131 British Airways	Airline	0.0000095367431640625	0.0000095367431640625	0.0000095367431640625
33 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.00000476837158203125	0.00000476837158203125	0.00000476837158203125	132 British Airways	Airline	0.00000476837158203125	0.00000476837158203125	0.00000476837158203125
34 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.000002384185791015625	0.000002384185791015625	0.000002384185791015625	133 British Airways	Airline	0.000002384185791015625	0.000002384185791015625	0.000002384185791015625
35 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.0000011920928955078125	0.0000011920928955078125	0.0000011920928955078125	134 British Airways	Airline	0.0000011920928955078125	0.0000011920928955078125	0.0000011920928955078125

Company	Group	Price	High	Low	Company	Group	Price	High	Low
36 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.00000059604644775390625	0.00000059604644775390625	0.00000059604644775390625	135 British Airways	Airline	0.00000059604644775390625	0.00000059604644775390625	0.00000059604644775390625
37 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.000000298023223876953125	0.000000298023223876953125	0.000000298023223876953125	136 British Airways	Airline	0.000000298023223876953125	0.000000298023223876953125	0.000000298023223876953125
38 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.0000001490116119384765625	0.0000001490116119384765625	0.0000001490116119384765625	137 British Airways	Airline	0.0000001490116119384765625	0.0000001490116119384765625	0.0000001490116119384765625
39 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.00000007450580596923828125	0.00000007450580596923828125	0.00000007450580596923828125	138 British Airways	Airline	0.00000007450580596923828125	0.00000007450580596923828125	0.00000007450580596923828125
40 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.000000037252902984619140625	0.000000037252902984619140625	0.000000037252902984619140625	139 British Airways	Airline	0.000000037252902984619140625	0.000000037252902984619140625	0.000000037252902984619140625

Company	Group	Price	High	Low	Company	Group	Price	High	Low
41 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.0000000186264514923095703125	0.0000000186264514923095703125	0.0000000186264514923095703125	140 British Airways	Airline	0.0000000186264514923095703125	0.0000000186264514923095703125	0.0000000186264514923095703125
42 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.00000000931322574615478515625	0.00000000931322574615478515625	0.00000000931322574615478515625	141 British Airways	Airline	0.00000000931322574615478515625	0.00000000931322574615478515625	0.00000000931322574615478515625
43 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.000000004656612873077392578125	0.000000004656612873077392578125	0.000000004656612873077392578125	142 British Airways	Airline	0.000000004656612873077392578125	0.000000004656612873077392578125	0.000000004656612873077392578125
44 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.0000000023283064365386962890625	0.0000000023283064365386962890625	0.0000000023283064365386962890625	143 British Airways	Airline	0.0000000023283064365386962890625	0.0000000023283064365386962890625	0.0000000023283064365386962890625
45 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.00000000116415321826934814453125	0.00000000116415321826934814453125	0.00000000116415321826934814453125	144 British Airways	Airline	0.00000000116415321826934814453125	0.00000000116415321826934814453125	0.00000000116415321826934814453125

Company	Group	Price	High	Low	Company	Group	Price	High	Low
46 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.000000000582076609134674072265625	0.000000000582076609134674072265625	0.000000000582076609134674072265625	145 British Airways	Airline	0.000000000582076609134674072265625	0.000000000582076609134674072265625	0.000000000582076609134674072265625
47 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.0000000002910383045673370361328125	0.0000000002910383045673370361328125	0.0000000002910383045673370361328125	146 British Airways	Airline	0.0000000002910383045673370361328125	0.0000000002910383045673370361328125	0.0000000002910383045673370361328125
48 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.00000000014551915228366851806640625	0.00000000014551915228366851806640625	0.00000000014551915228366851806640625	147 British Airways	Airline	0.00000000014551915228366851806640625	0.00000000014551915228366851806640625	0.00000000014551915228366851806640625
49 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.000000000072759576141834259033203125	0.000000000072759576141834259033203125	0.000000000072759576141834259033203125	148 British Airways	Airline	0.000000000072759576141834259033203125	0.000000000072759576141834259033203125	0.000000000072759576141834259033203125
50 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.0000000000363797880709171295166015625	0.0000000000363797880709171295166015625	0.0000000000363797880709171295166015625	149 British Airways	Airline	0.0000000000363797880709171295166015625	0.0000000000363797880709171295166015625	0.0000000000363797880709171295166015625

Company	Group	Price	High	Low	Company	Group	Price	High	Low
51 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.00000000001818989403545856475830078125	0.00000000001818989403545856475830078125	0.00000000001818989403545856475830078125	150 British Airways	Airline	0.00000000001818989403545856475830078125	0.00000000001818989403545856475830078125	0.00000000001818989403545856475830078125
52 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.000000000009094947017729282379150390625	0.000000000009094947017729282379150390625	0.000000000009094947017729282379150390625	151 British Airways	Airline	0.000000000009094947017729282379150390625	0.000000000009094947017729282379150390625	0.000000000009094947017729282379150390625
53 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.0000000000045474735088646189595751953125	0.0000000000045474735088646189595751953125	0.0000000000045474735088646189595751953125	152 British Airways	Airline	0.0000000000045474735088646189595751953125	0.0000000000045474735088646189595751953125	0.0000000000045474735088646189595751953125
54 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.00000000000227373675443230947978759765625	0.00000000000227373675443230947978759765625	0.00000000000227373675443230947978759765625	153 British Airways	Airline	0.00000000000227373675443230947978759765625	0.00000000000227373675443230947978759765625	0.00000000000227373675443230947978759765625
55 British Petroleum	Oil & Gas	0.0000000000011368683772161547398937987890625	0.0000000000011368683772161547398937987890625	0.0000000000011368683772161547398937987890625	154 British Airways	Airline	0.0000000000011368683772161547398937987890625	0.0000000000011368683772161547398937987890625	0.0000000000011368683772161547398937987890625

154	124	By Dredging	120	...	7.4	7.8	16.3
155	134	Byraynt	100	...	4.8	4.4	41.9
156	135	51 COLA	64	...	3.4	7.1	...
349	201	...	229	...	...	5.4	14.6
40	202	52 Outboard Rty	31	...	...	...	...
41	203	18 Outboard Gap	18	...	0.3	2.2	...
42	204	45 Outboard	49	+	1	4.7	12.9
43	205	84 Outboard	105	...	...	5.3	12.4
44	206	30 Crest Nicholson	4	-	1	0.0	...
45	207	29 Crestine	3	...	...	...	...
46	208	29 Dominion	2	...	...	...	...
47	209	39 Edmond Fildes	39	...	1.8	5.3	10.0
211	162	...	173	...	...	5.0	34.4
212	163	43 Ethak	43	...	2.0	6.2	...
267	220	Per Group	260	...	9.2	4.7	10.1
268	221	56 River Region	58	+	1	5.6	12.9

# INFOTECH TIMES

## Danger lurks in the database

When incorrect data is entered, companies can be damaged, writes Chris Partridge

A typical database is so defective that it has limited use for management information, some experts believe. Most databases suit the purpose for which they were designed. For example, they can store orders, keep tabs on inventories or maintain the payroll, because most errors can be corrected manually.

Increasingly, however, databases are seen as a mine of information that can be analysed to predict trends or tunnelled into for new sales prospects.

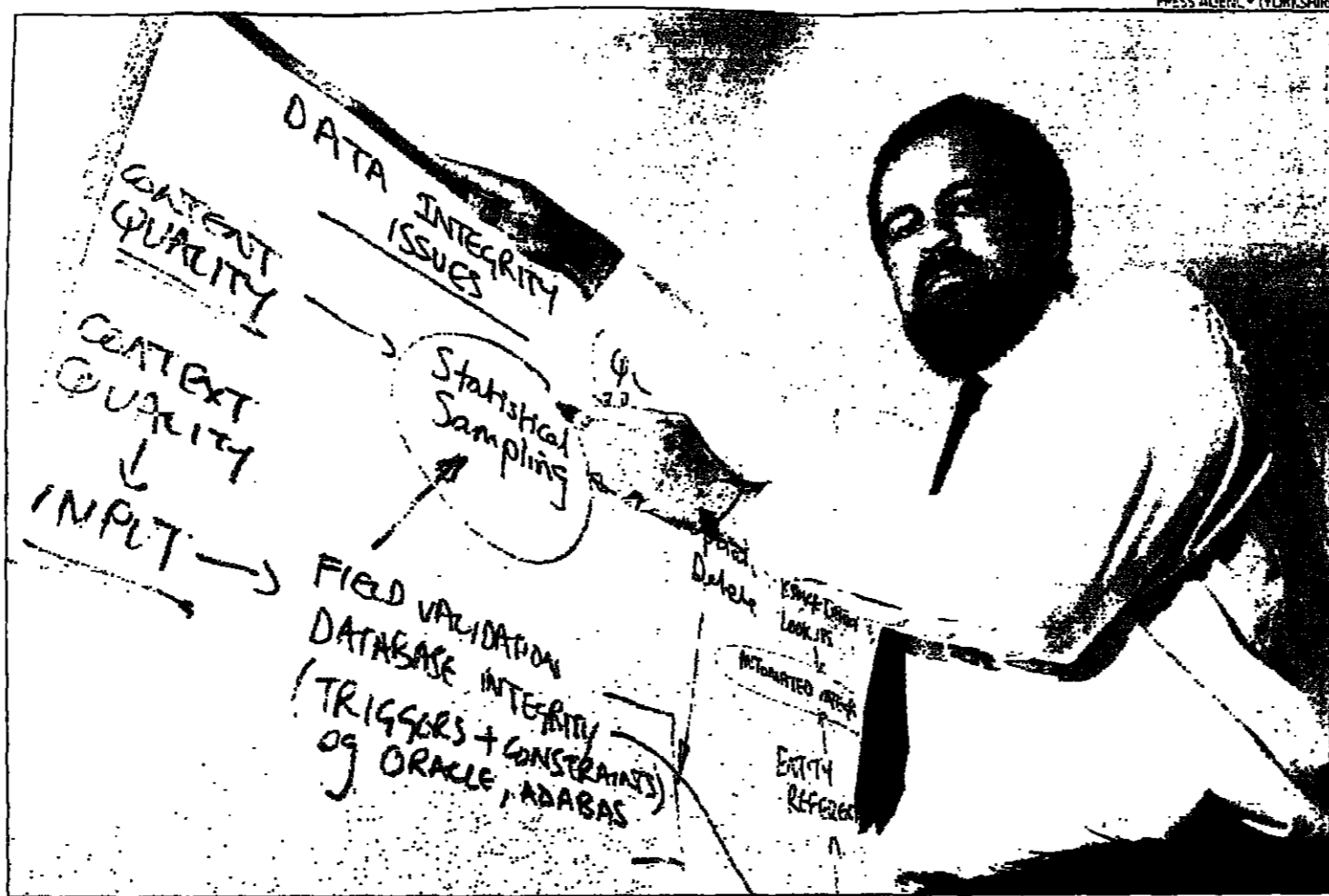
Glossy software packages use mathematical processes to trawl the database, extract the desired trends, and transform them into elegant, easily understood colour pie charts. "I have rarely seen anybody question the accuracy of the data because it comes out of a magic box," says Martin Butler, a database consultant and the author of several newsletters in the field.

Researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) have surveyed the heads of information technology at 50 large American companies and found half of them believe their databases were less than 95 per cent accurate and were wary of relying on the information for strategic decisions.

"I would say 95 per cent is a gross understatement," says Mr Butler, who has frightening tales about incorrect information in databases. "I worked with a large retailer, whose management philosophy was that, if a computer crashes in the middle of taking an order so that the stock is not ordered up, it does not happen every five minutes and the people can always do something about it afterwards."

The main source of incorrect information is people who enter the data. Salesmen, for example, are employed to sell, and they regard data entry as a chore that they will skip if they can.

Sometimes, projects can fail because of bad data. An American subcontractor wanted to consolidate customer records from several



Expert's warning: "I have rarely seen anybody question the accuracy of data because it comes from a magic box," Martin Butler says

databases, so a £500,000 project was started to bring every customer's records into one file. The project was well advanced before programmers found that every sale was under a different customer number. The salesmen were paid commission for attracting new business, so, not unnaturally, every sale was registered as a new customer. McDonnell Douglas, the aerospace company, was listed under more than 7,000 numbers. The project had to be abandoned.

The good news is that the latest database products have basic mechanisms for looking at data as it comes in and weeding out some of the most obvious errors.

Oracle 7, for example, is the newest version of a well established American database product and has a feature called "declarative integrity", which scans incoming data for compliance with simple rules entered by the user. For

example, entries on the payroll database will have to relate to employees with a positive salary, holding a recognised job title, and reporting to a manager, who is another employee, all checked automatically.

The system ensures that vital entries are not deleted. For example, by a sales clerk trying to remove an entry for a former customer with an active after-sales account. The system also sets ranges of values for entries, so silly numerical errors such as those that send out £10 million gas bills can be excluded.

"The difference is that we have built these checks into the database," says Mike Evans, Oracle UK's marketing director. "In earlier databases, these rules had to be built into the program using the database. Every program would

have its own rules and incorrect data could still get in."

Mechanical aids to data entry should also help to clean up databases in the future, says Tony Lacy-Thompson, of the software supplier Informix. "There is a need to get data in and out as fast and as accurately as possible. Bar code readers and hand-held data entry terminals that can do the stuff on line and in real time rather than storing the data for entry later will help," he says.

If the future looks better for database accuracy, what about the vast amounts of information swirling about corporate databases that are suspect because of the unknown level of error? Two American companies have recently produced software to sift through databases and find at least the most obvious rubbish. QDB Solutions was founded by Dr Mark Hansen, one of the MIT researchers responsible

for the survey, to sell software to counter the problem. QDB's Analyze program, introduced last month, uses statistical and expert system techniques to scan for errors. The program acts like a quality control manager, taking samples of data and running quality checks.

Database problems can threaten even a company's existence. Mr Butler says. A clearing bank used Big Bang, when the stock market was automated, to go into the equities market. Unfortunately, the database was not updated reliably every time a stock was traded, so it could register too many or too few shares. "They had a performance problem as well, as it took ten minutes to enter a deal," he says. "The rest of the market started trading shares while transactions were in progress, changing the price. The bank lost so much that it had to close the operation."

## Olivetti puts on its bravest face

IT WAS Olivetti Week in Rome's Paleur sports stadium last week, an attempt to convince the 4,000 or so customers and others who were invited that the struggling Italian computer manufacturer is more than keeping up with the rest of the world's producers.

On show were 400 personal computers, 100 minicomputers, a mainframe and a lot of rhetoric about the advantages of buying from Olivetti.

As in much of the computer industry hit by recession, profits have vanished at Olivetti.

Last year the company recorded a loss of more than £200 million. Much of that was accounted for by restructuring costs that included getting rid of a quarter of the staff during the past two years.

The company now says this shedding of numbers puts it in a unique position against competitors still struggling to reduce their operating costs. Olivetti's uniqueness extends also to its president and chief executive, Carlo de Benedetti, who is running the company while appealing against a six-year prison sentence for his part in the fraudulent collapse of the Banco Ambrosiano.

Last week Signor de Benedetti said that what he described as the "present discontinuity" in the information technology market was due to downsizing — the use of ever smaller computers to perform tasks that used to require rooms full of equipment — and the trend towards open systems.

Olivetti is now trying to take downsizing a stage further with its latest laptop computer that weighs only 2.2lb.

The £800 Quaderno is arguably the forerunner of a new breed of portable computers half the size and weight of the present crop of A4 notebooks. The

Quaderno is a product that the company expects will be used more for jotting down notes or letters on a train, an aircraft, or in meetings, rather than number-crunching a spreadsheet. The machine is distinguished by also being able to record and play back sound held in files on the hard disc.

A quick straw poll found praise for the fact that so much, including a built-in 20-megabyte hard disc, could be packed into something so small and light.

The screen, however, is only adequate and the reduction in size has meant scaling down the keyboard to a level that slows down typing speed.

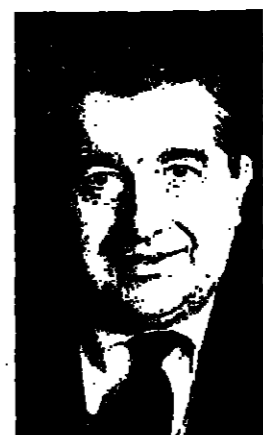
Hence many competitors are convinced that once a portable or a pocket computer gets much below A4 size, some alternative to the keyboard must be found for entering information and may not be a computer at all as we know it but more an "information appliance". This week, Toshiba announced it will develop "multimedia" hand-held computers with Apple that will be able to handle video, audio, graphics and text information all in one unit.

The first product will be a device to play special multimedia compact discs that are expected to go on sale next summer for about £500.

Whatever the outcome of pocket computers and however unfair it may be, Olivetti could still have some basic problems of image to sort out.

One accountant on the aircraft to Rome, well versed in the latest computers from IBM and Compaq, put it this way: "Bit dodgy isn't it — buying an Italian computer?"

MATTHEW MAY  
Infotech Portables, pages 32-34



De Benedetti in charge

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The videotape is about to be challenged by recordable discs

## The million-times video disc

Pioneer, the Japanese electronics company is to show next month what could turn out to be the greatest innovation in video recording since Philips introduced the first video cassette recorder in 1972.

With an almost indestructible rewritable disc substituted for the tape cassette, the laser recorder is the first practical application of a technology that within five years could transform video rental and switch it from tape to disc.

The technical superiority of laser discs over tape is well established in specialised fields such as education, where they result in a better picture, superior stereo sound and, most significantly, the speed of access of individual frames, making it possible to display any one of nearly 100,000 individual images from a single disc in less than a second.

Any frozen still picture is judder-free, and because the head is not in contact with the playing medium, there is no limit to how long a still can be displayed on screen.

However, the acceptance of video discs in any wider market has been minute, because they are a "play only" medium and cannot be used for recording broadcast programmes.

Pioneer, which developed the laser disc in 1978 and marketed its first prototype of a laser disc that can record three years ago, with the Japanese telecommunications group KDD, Pioneer introduced an NTSC version for American and Japanese television companies in October, and expects to start selling a version using the European PAL system in January.

The scheme is organised by the US Environmental Protection Agency, and other companies that have signed up are Compaq Computer, Digital Equipment, Hewlett-Packard and Zenith Data Systems.

The voluntary agreement, formalising a plan announced last month, calls for the computer makers to develop personal computers that automatically cut their power consumption when not in use.

The agency says the power-down feature could cut computer energy consumption in half because computers are usually left on even when not in use.

Flash chips therefore have the potential to replace hard disc drives (HDDs) in personal computers, saving the weight of the disc drive, and, as they have no moving parts, the large batteries needed to power HDDs.

However, they are still much more expensive than HDDs and provide lower overall capacity, so they are being used mainly in battery-powered hand-held computers, where size and weight are more important.

**Cutting the power**

EIGHT of the largest computer manufacturers, including IBM and Apple, have signed an agreement making them charter members of the Energy Star Computers Program to encourage the development of more energy-efficient personal computers.

Banks of the new machines, to be shown at an exhibition in Amsterdam, will be used at the Barcelona Olympics for instant relay. These initial examples of the technology are for professional use and prices at £25,000 are out of the domestic market's reach. However, Masao Kawabata, the director of the industrial systems division (UK) of Pioneer Electric (Europe), thinks this will change as production increases.

"Such things always begin in the industrial sphere," he says. "For instance, CD-ROM is only just beginning to have an impact on the world of the home computer user."

The industry hopes there will be a cheap domestic version in less than five years. For the moment organisations such as broadcasting and security companies, using the

machine's time-lapse capability, are the prime customers.

Mr Kawabata says: "Although the normal capacity of the disc is 32 minutes of playing time, if it is set to shoot one frame every 1.6 seconds, it is possible to cover 24 hours of input from a single camera on to a single disc."

Video tape can make a relatively small number of recordings. The video disc is claimed to be able to re-record up to a million times, giving it an effective working life of 20 years or more in normal use. Because the recorder has two moveable play heads, one of them doubling as a record head, it is possible to edit from one part of a disc on to another, without having to link up with a second machine.

KARL DALLAS

## IBM is to go flash

IBM and Toshiba are planning a new generation of portable flash memory chips. Spurred by a new generation of portable computer products, flash memory is expected to balloon into an £800 million market by 1995 from less than a tenth of that in 1991.

Unlike dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips, flash chips can retain the information they store even when the electrical current has been switched off.

Flash chips therefore have the potential to replace hard disc drives (HDDs) in personal computers, saving the weight of the disc drive, and, as they have no moving parts, the large batteries needed to power HDDs.

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## ON LINE

SCALPEL, SWAB, 3-D GLASSES...

them through a video processor that superimposes them and projects them on to a video monitor.

**Fast learner**

RICOH of Japan says it has developed a computer system able to learn functions without complicated software programs. The "neurocomputer" system uses large-scale integrated chips to achieve a processing speed four times faster than that of a supercomputer and 500 times faster than that of a typical

**3-D surgery**

THREE-DIMENSIONAL glasses are moving out of horror movies and amusement parks and into the operating room, where they can provide surgeons with a clearer image of the deepest recesses of the brain.

The glasses give students and surgical assistants depth perception during brain surgery, difficult to portray with conventional video equipment. The 3-D process is identical in concept to the system used in 1950s films and comic books. Two miniature video cameras are attached to the microscope used by the surgeon, one on each side. Each camera separately captures the images that would be seen by the right and the left eye, then transmits

engineering workstation, the company says. Ricoh claims the system will enable electrical products, including office equipment, to recognise images, voices and objects. An experimental robot, for example, recognised a wall with ultrasonic sensors and then learnt to avoid bumping into it without being programmed.

**Shopping links**

SCIENTISTS at Bell Northern Research in Canada are claiming a breakthrough in the technology behind semiconductor lasers that they say will enable fibre optic telecommunications systems to be made for a fraction of today's costs. The new device emits a powerful circular column of light that improves the efficiency of coupling laser light to optical fibres. Opto-electronic transmitter modules convert electrical signals to light pulse so that digital information can be put on to optical fibres. Fibre optic links are being considered as a means of delivering advanced home services such as teleshopping.

**Compaq: Why pay more?**

With their biggest ever product launch, Compaq switched from premium to low-cost computer manufacturer. Five new models include clone-terminating ProLinea 386sx from £550. Performance, quality and that certain Compaq je ne s'ess qu'il soit features

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# Lapping the other runners

Most computer manufacturers are fighting for a share of the portable market, says Jane Bird

Most people have at some time been stuck in an airport lounge, train or traffic jam, thinking that if only we could get on with some work the delay would be far less frustrating. When portable computers were first introduced more than a decade ago, they were hailed as the answer to this need. But the overweight machines pioneered by Adam Osborne demanded a large compromise from users for their portability. They had fewer functions than a desktop and needed to be plugged into the mains.

Only in the past couple of years have portables begun to match those early claims. With microprocessor speeds doubling every 18 months and rapid advances in the quality of liquid crystal displays, portables are beginning to rival their bulky desktop counterparts.

Small wonder they are the fastest growing segment of the market. According to Dataquest, portable sales grew 41 per cent in 1991, four times faster than those of PCs overall. At first they were mostly used by businesses as a replacement for desktop machines, says Lewis Schrock, portable product manager at Compaq. "But as prices have fallen, they are finding their way into homes, small businesses and students' rooms."

In the office of the 1990s fewer people are glued to their desks — making deliveries, getting orders, collecting information and servicing equipment. And the percentage is growing steadily. These workers do not just want their portables as mobile tools for word-processing, spreadsheet and database applications; they want to communicate.

Increasingly, the chief attraction of portables is their ability to link up with remote databases and company networks via telephone or radio data links. They are ideally suited to organisation-wide workgroup computing, where all users are interconnected.

Almost every computer manufacturer is fighting for a share of the



Out and about: Lewis Schrock, portable product manager at Compaq, says portables are becoming more widespread as prices fall

market, often with a wide range of models. At the top end, heavy-weight transportables provide high-quality graphics and large disc space, but they require mains power and can cost more than £10,000. Target customers include consultants or project managers who work at one site for a few weeks or months before moving to another.

For the more mobile user, the 815-151b battery-powered laptop fits into a briefcase and can now offer similar functions to a desktop PC. But laptops are being eclipsed by smaller, lighter notebooks. Dataquest's latest figures indicate that by the end of last year, more than two-thirds of all portables shipped in Europe were sub-8lb notebooks.

This trend will continue even more sharply during the next few months, according to Mr Schrock. "It used to be the case that you got more performance by carrying around twice as much weight and size. But with laptops and notebooks offering similar functions, most people would prefer to carry something half the weight."

The drawback of the current generation of portables is that they cannot run for more than a few hours without the batteries needing to be recharged. One solution is to reduce the power requirement by removing screen back-lighting and replacing disc-drives with solid state memory cards. However, the card memories can be roughly four

times the price of the equivalent disc storage, and often take up more space.

Several companies are developing infra red or radio communications so that data can be exchanged between office machines without a wired connection. For long-distance communications, data-only radio networks are being set up by

companies such as Hutchison, Ram and Cognito. These provide a cellular-like service for computer data which is relatively cheap because a line which would be entirely occupied by one voice can carry ten sets of computer information simultaneously. Another answer is the "docking"

**The chief attraction of portables is their ability to link up with remote databases and company networks via telephone or radio data links**

system, available from companies such as Compaq, Unisys, NCR and Olivetti. This packages the brains of a desktop computer in a box that can be carried around and used as a portable. When you get back to the office, the box can be slotted in to a full-sized screen, keyboard and networked file-server to function like a standard desktop system.

Handheld computers win on convenience

## Make it tough and trendy

Nearly 20 years ago, the computer guru Alan Kay said the perfect portable computer was something woven into your shirt. His vision conjured up an unobtrusive machine which carried all the information you would ever need.

Certainly, in a few years' time, the office computer as we think of it now will cease to exist. The seasoned professional will be liberated from the desk and be able to travel around with his office inside a personal computer, rather than the other way around.

The office is predicted to become a temporary haven for holding meetings and will be relegated to the role of plug-in point for those who need to access vital information from a corporate database or to share information with others.

Potentially, such devices could also become highly customised, not just in terms of style and colour but also functions. Users will be able to type into them, sketch with a pen, or dictate notes using voice recognition.

The image of a computing device that is fashionable to own is not that far off. The selection of such an animal could become as natural as choosing a tie or picking a dress.

Mr Kay's vision is still very much alive. Apple and Sharp have previewed a prototype, while many other manufacturers are busy preparing their own versions. But is the advent of smaller and very much lighter PCs, organisers and portable information gadgets really what users want?

The frenetic marketing activity which usually surrounds such events could easily be interpreted merely as a clever ploy to create consumer demand for a series of "lifestyle" products which really belong in the computing mainstream.

Early next year, Apple Computer and Sharp promise that the first Newton computers will go on sale. About the size of a videocassette, Newton uses a special pen and runs off a non-standard chip. It can read hand-printed notes automatically, add an appointment to a calendar, dial a number or send a fax.

Consumer product or not, compatibility with the MS-DOS operating system for personal computers is still considered by many to be a pre-requisite for buying any machine, so that software programs

designed to run on desktop computers can also run on a portable.

Early reaction was not favourable to the personal organiser that could be slipped in the pocket, yet used as a conventional computer would be. Many looked on the idea of a computerised wallet more as an executive toy than serious business aid.

This is now changing. Traditionally, most handheld devices have been used purely for the computerised equivalent of repetitive form filling. However, for those whose working day is spent gathering information on the hoof, something as small as a handheld device, and tough enough to survive the daily grind, is convenient to carry around.

For most people, the ability to keep in touch with the office, colleagues and customers is a must. Portable computers which fit inside a briefcase now provide the means of co-ordinating an expensive



Neat and tidy: an assessor using a pen-based computer

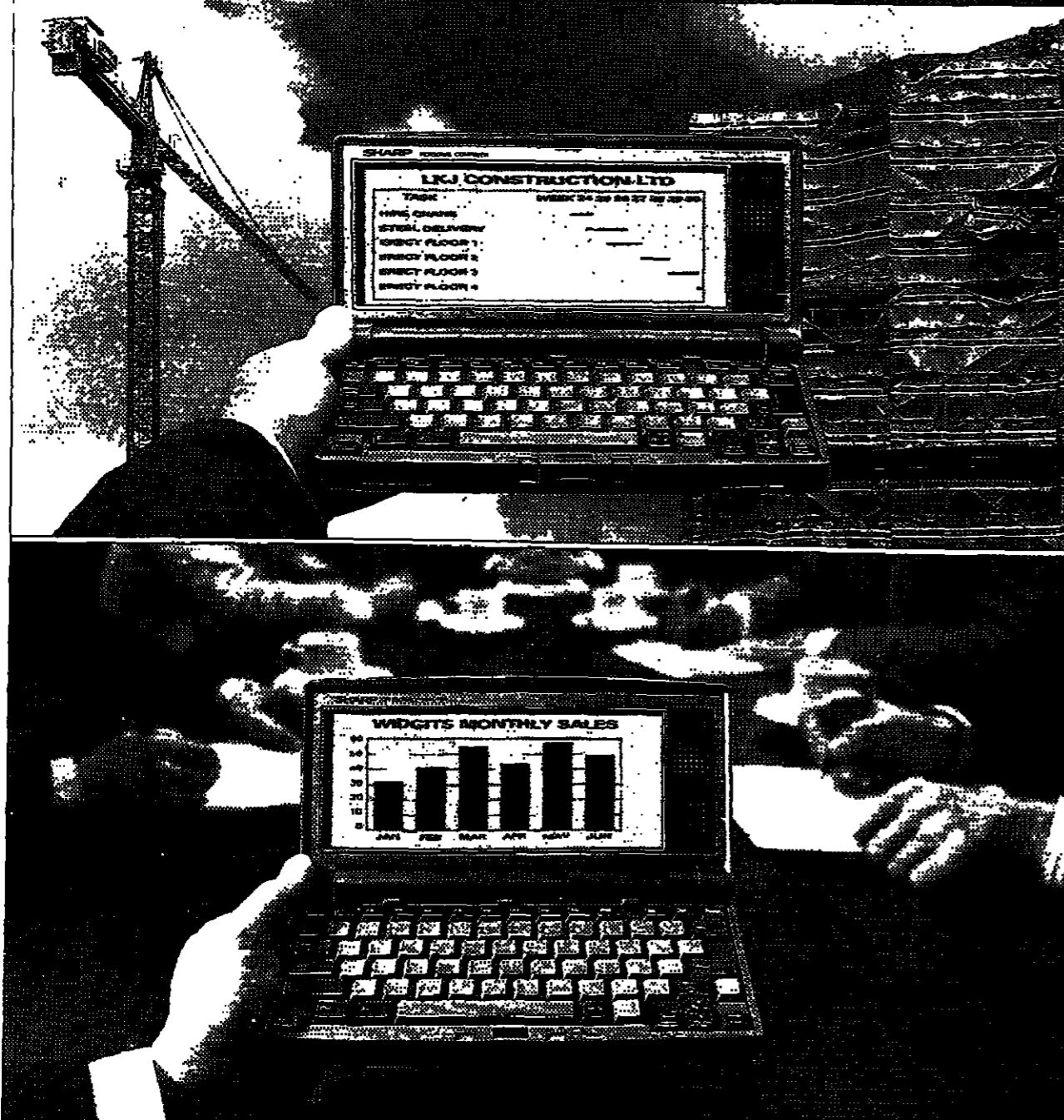
group of travelling professionals — sales representatives, auditors, journalists — where value for money is measured in terms of productivity and effectiveness.

There is no doubt that manufacturers can charge premium prices for a portable machine that is clearly able to go where a desktop could not. The initial hardware cost pales against the benefits to be derived from a more detailed understanding of how long it takes to carry out certain tasks, how time is managed and a potential overall increase in productivity.

Yet accurately gauging the user, the application, the value put on portability and, therefore, the price, has proved to be difficult.

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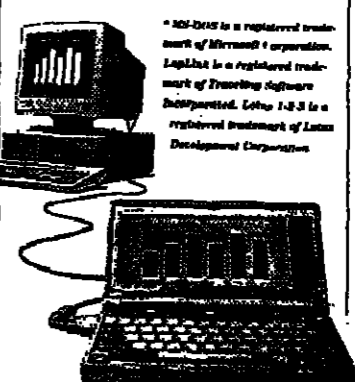
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Portable computers are freeing workers from the office, and shrinking the world, David Guest reports

# At home on the foreign desk

The successful marketing of portable computers has depended on two related premises: that PCs help to increase an individual's productivity, and that there should be no no-go areas in the quest for improved efficiency.

The suppliers of PCs thus have two targets — people whose jobs place them beyond the help of standard, desk-bound computers, and people whose efficiency should not be restricted to office hours.

Makers of PCs have homed in on these targets so successfully that a third objective is now in prospect: the wholesale replacement of desk-top PCs.

Seybold, the American market research organisation, anticipates that by 1996, sales of portables will exceed sales of desk-top computers — currently they account for a quarter of the total PC market.

From very respectable systems available for less than £1,000, the choice of models rises to market-leader Toshiba's T440SXC colour-screen portable at £5,500. There is a corresponding variety in the uses to which portables are put, and in the types of people who use them.

Andrew Stephens, product manager of Zenith Data Systems (ZDS), another portable pioneer, says: "In the past, we sold mainly to people for whom budget wasn't an issue: they could afford a portable and desperately needed one."

"Now, the bulk of our sales are in what might be called field service automation — orders in the fifties or hundreds from organisations whose field sales people were outside the system and they are trying to bring them in," Mr Stephens says that companies in the financial services sector are particularly active in this form of automation.

Nick Hall, Toshiba's marketing manager, agrees, but points to another trend — the adoption of PCs by blue-collar workers, who use the computers primarily as data-recording devices.

Where portables may previously have been regarded as a status symbol or even as an executive toy, they are now viewed more objectively and critically by the companies that buy them in quantity.

The Press Association (PA), for example, refused to be carried away by the technologists' fervour for processor speed when it was evaluating the options. Reasoning that a journalist's main requirement was for a straightforward word processing program and a means of filing copy, it selected a Toshiba portable with a relatively mature processor and an on-board modem. PA now has more than 100 such portables.



issued to reporters and used around the world. During its evaluation of 18 systems, PA found that a portable computer with the means of electronically transmitting material could pay for itself in three weeks.

"They [the manufacturers] will try to amaze you with 386 and 486 processors and colour, but it's all irrelevant to us," says Jon Churchman, systems editor at PA. "All the guy in the field wants is to write some words and get them to us."

The problems PA has encountered with portables, he adds, rarely have anything to do with PC technology. Mr Churchman cites the tendency of hotels to hide the telephone socket behind the bed headboard and the infinite variety of national telephone connections, as well as the questions of weight, battery life and telecommunications transmission speed.

Not surprisingly, the suppliers prefer to distance themselves from Mr Churchman's observations on processor types and colour. The Intel 486, currently the most finely

tuned PC engine available, will make a substantial impact on the portable market, Mr Hall says. "It has significant advantages in terms of power management, meaning that it might run five times as fast but consume less power," Mr Stephens, of ZDS, suggests.

"Then you tend to be more concerned about battery life and communications."

He says that when the portable is going to be used mainly on a desk in an office, other factors will come into play. People who are accustomed to the familiar, desk-top type

**Seybold, the American market research organisation, anticipates that by 1996 sales of portables will exceed sales of desk-top computers**

that there are broadly two types of portable PC user. The difference is one of emphasis — there are people who need a computer on their desk, and occasionally need to carry it with them, and there are those whose primary requirement is for a portable.

"There will be less emphasis on processor speed if your use of a system is mainly portable," he says.

of PC may be reluctant to compromise. For portables to replace desk-top PCs in large numbers "they will need colour screens at lower prices", he says.

Two ways of rendering colour on a portable have emerged, one of which — represented by Toshiba's TFT technology — is significantly more expensive.

But Mr Hall says that the

Gartner Group, a respected American consultancy, is advising clients to buy this type of technology when the price differential comes down to £1,000 (£550).

Colour considerations may be more relevant to the IBM style of PC than to the Apple alternative, where colour is a less well-established feature of desk-top computers. Apple's portables, the Powerbook range, are all monochrome.

According to Apple's figures, 96 per cent of Powerbook buyers have used a personal computer of one sort or another before. The figures do not distinguish between Powerbooks as replacements or second computers, but computing folklore suggests that the Apple factor would promote the Powerbook to first place in the favours of a user with two machines.

Apple's statistics identify one anomaly in the general enthusiasm for portables. Apparently, only one in every ten users of its Powerbook range is a woman.

## The palm goes to notebooks

Miniaturisation could take computers out of the lap and into the pocket

Advances in miniaturisation, matched by increases in processing power and improvements in screen quality, have made today's portable computers one of the few booming areas in an otherwise dormant computer industry.

Tough competition from suppliers of cheap computers from the Far East and the demands of an increasingly price-sensitive market, have forced a number of well-known computer manufacturers to cut prices, improve features and re-evaluate their understanding of who their target customer is.

For example, IBM, through a wholly owned subsidiary, is spending £8 million on a "lifestyle" advertising campaign to promote its new Ambra range, which includes the £1,450 Trekta notebook.

Dell Computer has announced a lightweight (6lb) notebook, the N125, which will cost £1,580 when it goes on sale in Britain at the end of this month while, last week, Compaq announced its first notebook computer to cost less than a £1,000.

The continuing improvement in the performance and portability of notebook computers has made the notebook class of machine the biggest growth area at the moment for the computer manufacturers. According to Rometec, the research company, the market for such battery-driven machines is forecast to have grown from 14 per cent in 1991 to 22 per cent in 1995.

Notebooks are roughly the size of an A4 notepad and, at 4lb to 7lb, slightly lighter than the laptop cousins they are replacing. Such opportunities have also spawned innovation as traditional desktop computer suppliers try to make sure they are not left behind if PC customers go largely portable.

Pocket-sized computers, or palmtops, have been undergoing a revival in recent months. They provide the means for jotting down ideas, taking brief notes at meetings and calling up basic information from the equivalent of an address book or calendar.

Their evolution from the humble calculator or data capture device is now a matter of ancient computer history, and a number of manufacturers, including Sharp and Psion, have now turned their creations

into powerful "mini" computing machines.

Sharp's PC3000 palmtop, for example, the result of a joint venture between Sharp and DIP, a British company, supports the sort of software applications the computer customer would expect to run on a desktop system.

The computer screen is sufficiently wide to run a spreadsheet, and the miniature machine has a keyboard just large enough to allow a three-fingered wonder to manipulate a word processing program.

Well-known for its Organiser, introduced in the early 1980s, Psion's Series 3 pocket-sized computer also uses an effective graphical user interface, where icons represent the tasks available.

The next wave of machines, predicted for success are pocket computers which recognise handwriting, based on a belief that apart from specialised uses there are also millions of people wanting now, simplified ways of interacting with a computer, thus making the process less daunting for non-technical professional operators.

Potentially, the take-up for such "penpad" systems is huge, but these are still early days and the market is split in two halves — those who use the devices for data entry and keyboard-shy executives who feel uncomfortable with conventional computers.

Unfortunately, though, the appearance of more and more sophisticated portable computer models will only serve to highlight a time bomb waiting to go off — security. An all-too-often overlooked aspect of modern computing, the information we hold in computerised form is usually more valuable than the computer itself.

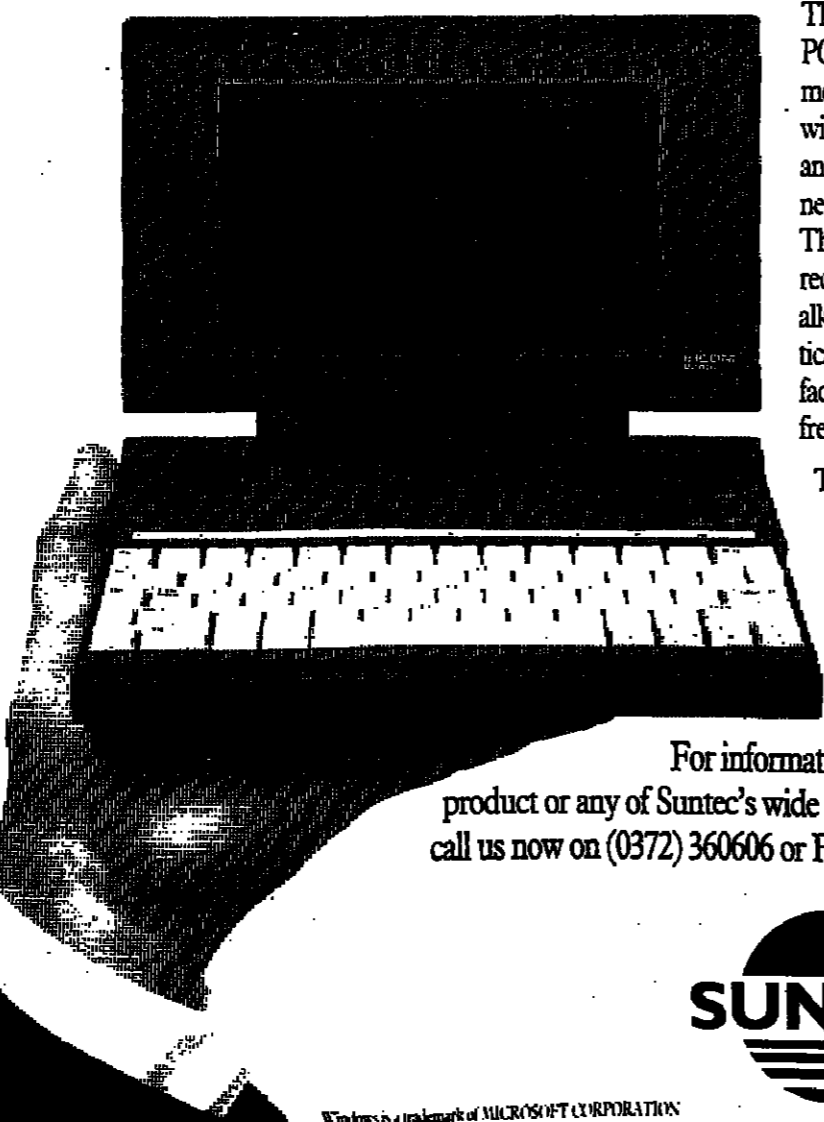
The highly publicised theft of a portable PC early last year from the back seat of a car may have gone unnoticed, had it not contained vital military secrets pertaining to the Gulf war.

Companies that rely increasingly on portables for their business are only just beginning to wake up to the risks involved if they allow staff to take valuable corporate information out of a secure office environment.

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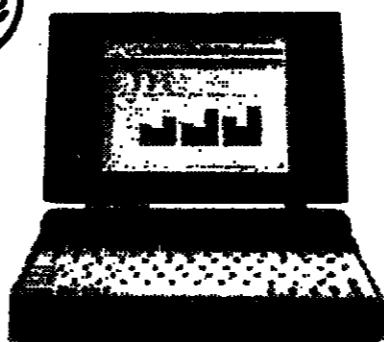
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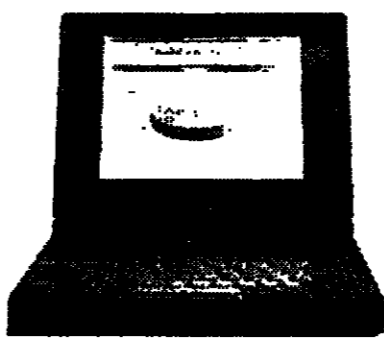
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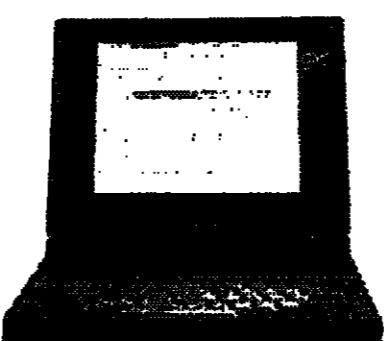
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# No longer treading water

Thames Water is to use more than 1,000 hand-held computers to reduce its costs, Jane Bird says

Each day staff at Thames Water tour the company's reservoirs, effluent outlets and customer taps collecting hundreds of samples in small bottles. Privatisation has created a huge increase in the burden of water quality checking — Thames Water now processes two million samples a year.

This is a logistical nightmare. Sampling points extend across the region from the Cotswolds to the Thames estuary. At each site, samplers must note details such as date, time and ambient temperature.

In the past, this information has been written on a piece of paper at the site attached to the bottle with an elastic band. By the time the bottles got back to the labs, many were useless because the paper had been lost or become illegible by being wet or torn.

Computers are coming to the rescue. In a development programme due to be implemented across the company at the end of the year, sampling staff will use bar-code labels to identify bottles, and type data in to hand-held portable computers on location.

Back at the laboratory, the data will be downloaded and accurately matched to its bottle thanks to the bar-code label. Failure rates are expected to plunge. Nor will the portables be restricted to collecting data, in future they will display road-maps guiding each sampler on the optimum route between locations.

The computerised sampling is part of a portable computing project at Thames, encompassing job-scheduling, meter-reading, warehousing, and maintenance. The company is buying 1,200 machines manufactured by London-based Psion, for about £1 million.



Forward planning: Mike Ribbins, the director of management systems at Thames Water, with a hand-held computer on the river at Reading

Mike Ribbins, director of management systems at Thames, expects a payback of £500,000 in the first year, rising to an annual £1 million within five years.

"We looked at every possible way of avoiding staff coming in to the depot by putting a computer in their hands," Mr Ribbins says. One clear opportunity was in job-scheduling. Mainframe systems were already under development for planning staff assignments. It seemed obvious to look at distributing the job schedules directly on to mobile computers.

"A meter-reader could have collected data from 50 meters in the time it would take him to come in one morning and collect his job schedule. How much better if we could send him the schedule before he left home," says Mr Ribbins. The portables should also

make it easier to alter schedules during the day. "We often had the problem where if there was a major leak in the high street, members of the public would call several depots and two or three engineering teams might arrive to fix it." This did not only waste engineering resources, it also created dissatisfied customers abandoned by the engineers in their rush to deal with the emergency.

Since a job-management system went live in the middle of last year, Thames has been able to ensure that if one team is called to an emergency, its appointments are covered by other teams operating in the area so that customers are not abandoned.

Managers who want to know whether a job has been done will be able to have their questions answered at the touch of a button by calling up

the job-management system. Meter-reading is another top priority because the faster the data is gathered the more quickly bills can be sent out

**Meter-reading is a priority because the faster the data is gathered, the quicker bills can be sent out**

and revenue raised. Previously, meter data has been collected on paper and typed manually in to a computer terminal.

This is not only slow, expensive and labour intensive, it also provides an opportunity

for errors. By July next year, meter-readers will feed all meter data directly into portables on their rounds. At the end of the day, they will transfer the data to the central computer by phone, so that bills can immediately be generated.

The portables will also play a role in Thames' move to reduce its 23 warehouses to one central storage facility — a move that should reduce inventory from £17 million to £5 million. Instead of getting staff to collect parts, the plan is to distribute parts to the places where they are needed. Engineers will be able to use the portables to place orders for precisely what they want, where and when.

Another application is maintenance. "We don't wait until disaster strikes, we operate an ongoing programme of maintenance and inspection," Mr Ribbins says. With 24 reservoirs, 124 water treatment works, 82,000 kilometres of sewers and 398 sewage treatment works, this is a major headache.

Many of the sewers have been inherited from other regions and local authorities,

and Thames frequently has no idea of their precise location, depth and condition. Once the maintenance programme is computerised, engineers will be able to record information about the areas they are inspecting while on the job.

Within the next few years, advances in technology will enable workers to go down man-holes wearing wrist-mounted screens. These will be capable of displaying a range of graphic images from accurate maps pinpointing their exact location to diagrams of pumps, valves or hydrants they might be repairing.

"Hand-held computers let you get the information down into the workforce as well as in the back office," Mr Ribbins says. "They help to create unity in the organisation and to respond to customer problems."

"Unless you put the power in the hands of the staff, you can't really affect the jobs they do. Mainframes are still the most important component to a major business process re-engineering project like ours, but portables are the icing on the cake."

Computer producers are trying to develop crisp, stable colour screens

## Pictures for the wall

The way you present information says a lot about the way you do business. Images are powerful and have a strong influence over others.

Such is the rationale behind the colour display, which is claimed to transform a portable computer into a persuasive sales tool and a prestige item for the globe-trotting, image-conscious executive.

As prices fall colour portable computers are predicted to become standard in a few years. This has not been overlooked by Sharp, Dell, Compaq, Toshiba, Amstrad, Zenith, NEC and others who, over the past few months, have announced their own versions of high-quality, colour displays based upon liquid crystal (LCD) "active matrix/TFT" technology.

Only a few months ago, these machines would have been considered too expensive and too much of a drain on power to be practical for prolonged use away from mains electricity.

Coupled with lower-power displays, power management units are being used to put less of a strain on the battery, a traditional barrier to true portability. Colour, it is argued, emphasises key bits of information quicker and gives presentations more impact.

The Windows graphical interface has been popular on desktops, but users have shied away from replicating it on a portable (when it has to be mono) while the pointing devices (used instead of the desktop mouse), can be clumsy.

A combination of polarising filters and twisted liquid crystals create the actual liquid crystal display — rather like placing one pair of polaroid sunglasses over another. Moving the sunglasses alters the amount of light allowed through. An electrical impulse acts as a trigger, causing the liquid crystals to function like the shutter of a camera.

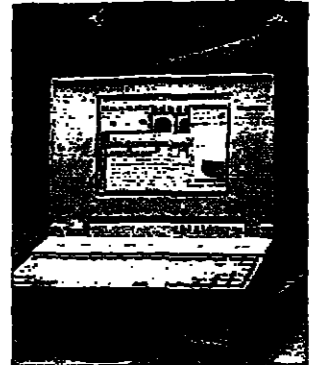
In today's active matrix displays, this scanning process is replaced by tiny thin-film transistors (TFTs) which sit behind every pixel. Dividing each pixel into four makes sure it will continue to function even if one of its four dots should fail.

Active matrix displays maintain their image for longer, so

it appears stable and crisp, a vital ingredient for colour. Unfortunately, such displays are difficult to produce.

The Japanese — the world's most important manufacturer of LCD technology — have been throwing resources at this problem for about five years. Their ultimate goal is to simplify manufacture and increase the level of production to supply a wide variety of active matrix devices with genuine consumer appeal, such as screens for high definition television and LCD pictures you can hang on the wall.

As far as the desktop is concerned, LCD has implications



Fresh use: portable colour

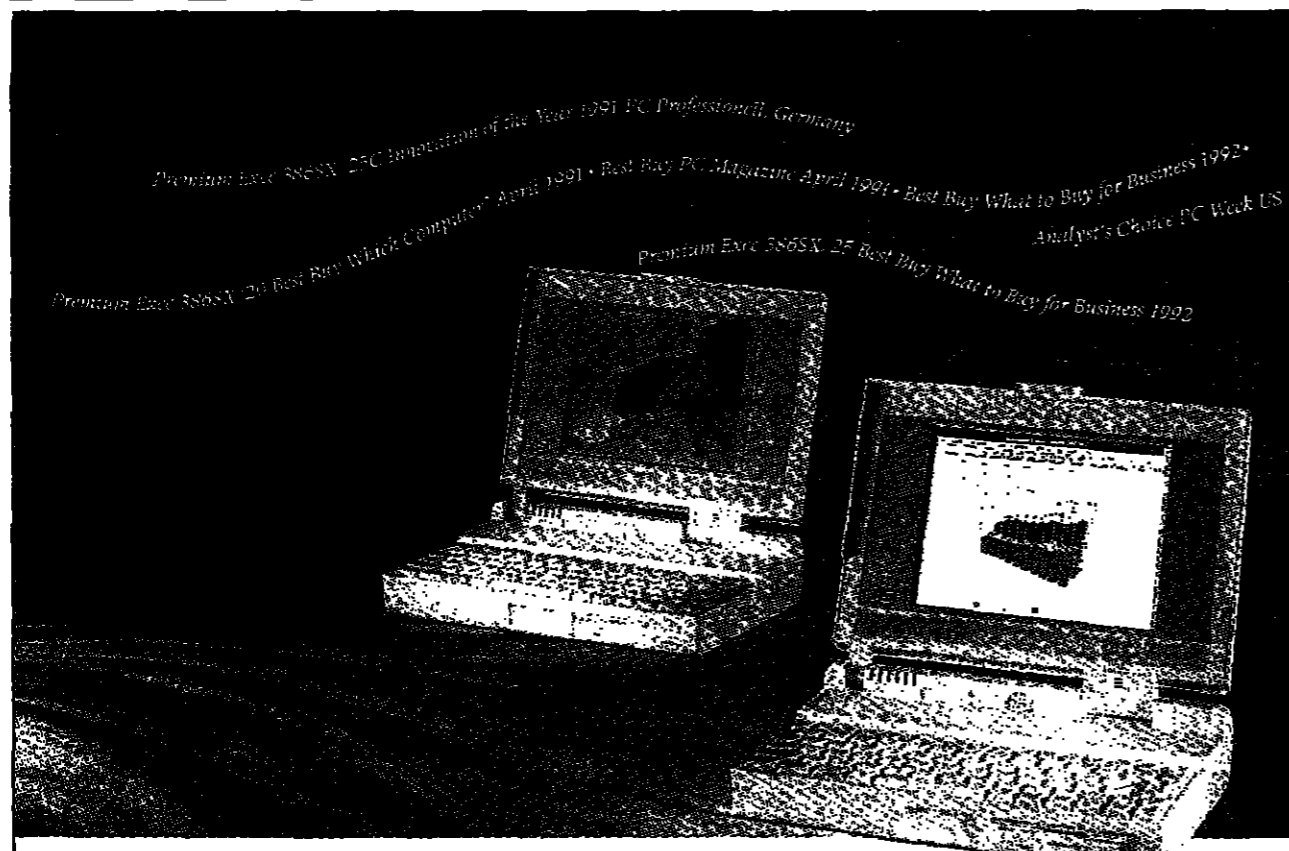
tions for health and safety. Radioactive emissions, normally a worry with conventional screens based on cathode ray tubes (CRT), have been reduced to a minimum, although CRT manufacturers have recently been introducing low emission displays.

The biggest problem with colour LCD's is cost — about four times more expensive than CRT technology.

"The display becomes clearer the more light there is," says David Brooke, responsible for notebook PCs at Dell UK which will use a new type of display with some three and half pound notebook computers it has in the pipeline.

In Dell's case, a reflector has been placed behind the panel, so it passes through the display twice. Unlike basic LCDs, says the company, which can be read only at a precise angle, this screen can be read at any angle, uses only a quarter of the power of a backlit screen and therefore does not make heavy demands on the battery.

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McHenry completes good day for Irish

# O'Connor continues his revival with strong first round

FROM MITCHELL PLATTS, GOLF CORRESPONDENT, IN PARIS

CHRISTY O'Connor Jr captured a share of the lead with his Irish compatriot, John McHenry, when he compiled a first round of 67, four under par, at Le Golf National in St Quentin en Yvelines here yesterday.

O'Connor, who revived his career by winning the Dunhill Masters last month, and McHenry hold a one-shot lead over Gary Evans, Johan Rystrom, of Sweden, Greg Turner, of New Zealand, Eric Giraud, of France, and Vicente Fernandez, of Argentina.

Nick Faldo and Sandy Lyle both equalled par with scores of 71 but Howard Clark (72), Anders Forsbrand (73), Steven Richardson (74), Colin Montgomerie (75) and David Feherty (76), the other five Europeans who played in the US Open, did not. Montgomerie three-putted three times and four-putted once.

O'Connor had no such misfortunes, gathering six birdies. He should have led on his own because he missed five times from less than ten feet. "It is difficult to convince yourself the greens are so slow," he said. "The course has all the characteristics of being a links except that when you peer over

the dunes it's not the Atlantic you see but an airfield."

O'Connor is hopeful his win in the British Masters might encourage those in power at Augusta to invite him to the American version next April. He played there in 1976, when he led after eight holes. "I would like to go back but I will have to wait and see," he said. O'Connor has not played in the United States for two years, although he has accepted an invitation to play in the World Series of Golf in August.

McHenry, aged 28, has so far not risen to the challenge of the PGA European Tour. He has been to the qualifying school four times since he turned professional in 1987. McHenry, 135th on the Volvo order of merit this season, has struggled on the greens to the extent that he has elected to put in a similar fashion to Bernhard Langer by clasping his left arm with his right hand. He holed three times from 12 feet for three of his five birdies.

Evans made life easier for himself by keeping the ball in play off the tee. "I've got a new mid-size driver," he said. "I've also changed my swing slight-

ly so that I hit more into the back of the ball. It feels good." In all, he had four birdies, which included hitting a seven-iron to ten feet at the 7th.

Turner has missed five half-way cuts since he resumed playing on the European tour eight weeks ago. He was out in the afternoon when the greens, softened by rain, became spiked-up. Turner, however, putted superbly, twice holing from 40 feet for birdies and coaxing the ball in from 30 feet for an eagle at the 3rd.

Rystrom, who had taken three weeks off, appears to be refreshed. He is a prodigious hitter, although it was his putting that delighted him. He was unfortunate not to gather more than four birdies but he holed from 30 feet for a rare birdie at the 18th.

David J Russell came back to earth with a nine at the 15th, his sixth hole. Russell, winner of the Lyons Open last week, had gone 90 holes without dropping a shot but his hopes of bringing up the century disappeared, along with his ball, when he cut his drive into the water hazard right of the 15th. For good measure Russell put another two balls in the water before marking the nine on his card.

"It took five minutes for me to add up the score," he said. "And I've got blisters from dropping the ball so many times. Seriously, I can't be too unhappy with a 75 because I also had two sixes."

Michel Besanceney, of France, had more reason than Russell to bemoan his misfortune. He took 11 at the 10th, where he needed seven shots to get out of the rough, but he played the other 17 holes in two under par.

LEADING FIRST-ROUND SCORES: 67: J McHenry, C O'Connor Jr, 68: G Evans, J Rystrom, 69: S Lyle, 70: H Clark, 71: N Faldo, 72: A Forsbrand, 73: S Richardson, 74: C Montgomerie, 75: D Feherty, 76: G Turner, 77: E Giraud, 78: V Fernandez, 79: J L. Palmer, 80: J. B. Robertson, 81: J. B. Robertson, 82: J. B. Robertson, 83: J. B. Robertson, 84: J. B. Robertson, 85: J. B. Robertson, 86: J. B. Robertson, 87: J. B. Robertson, 88: J. B. Robertson, 89: J. B. Robertson, 90: J. B. Robertson, 91: J. B. Robertson, 92: J. B. Robertson, 93: J. B. Robertson, 94: J. B. Robertson, 95: J. B. Robertson, 96: J. B. Robertson, 97: J. B. Robertson, 98: J. B. Robertson, 99: J. B. Robertson, 100: J. B. Robertson, 101: J. B. Robertson, 102: J. B. Robertson, 103: J. B. Robertson, 104: J. B. Robertson, 105: J. B. Robertson, 106: J. B. Robertson, 107: J. B. Robertson, 108: J. B. Robertson, 109: J. B. Robertson, 110: J. B. Robertson, 111: J. B. Robertson, 112: J. B. Robertson, 113: J. B. Robertson, 114: J. B. 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## BASKETBALL

FROM NICHOLAS HARLING  
IN BADAJOZ, SPAIN

Moore spent last season with Steve Bucknall, his international team-mate, at Stuttgart-Ludwigsburg and feels

RESULTS: Group A (Bosnia) (initial 52)			
Slovenia	101	Sweden	77
Turkey	81	Czechoslovakia	69
Belgium	65	Albania	65
Italy	79	Latvia	63
Group C (Malpica)	100	Poland	74
Group B (Bosnia)	100	Germany	74
Belgium	124	Romania	63
Greece	61	Portugal	52
Finland	74	Lithuania	100
Britain	73	CIS	109

GROUP A			
Slovene	1	W	0
Turkey	3	L	5
Czechoslovakia	3	W	0
Sweden	1	L	4
Bulgaria	0	W	4
Italy	1	L	4

GROUP B			
Italy	4	1	3
Latvia	3	1	3
France	3	1	7
Albania	3	1	7
Poland	2	1	7
Switzerland	0	0	4
Albania	0	0	4

GROUP C			
Germany	4	1	5
Portugal	4	1	5
Croatia	4	1	5
Romania	4	1	5
Poland	0	0	3
Portugal	0	0	3

GROUP D			
CIS	4	0	6
Lithuania	4	0	6
Latvia	4	0	6
Britain	4	0	6
Estonia	4	0	6
Holland	4	0	6

## IN BRIEF

ring will be nothing as grand as Eubank's usual high jump over the top rope.

### Krabbe plea fails

**Athletics:** Katrin Krabbe's lawyer failed yesterday in his attempt to force a postponement of this weekend's International Amateur Athletics Federation arbitration hearing on her ban for allegedly rigging a drug test.

**you, Garrison was grateful  
for a terminal double fault.**

ing body, has lifted a temporary suspension imposed on Nigeria on June 10.

downhill skier in the eighties, has announced at the age of 30 that he is retiring from

Hayman and R Kelly, 25-18; G Larné and J B Jones, 25-18; J Gibson and D Rugg, 20-18; J B Jones and J B Rugg, 20-18; J B Jones and D Davies, 25-18; P Creed and I Guest; B R and A Terrant, 20-17; W Davy and E Cook; B E Roberts and M Edwards, 19-18; J B Jones and J B Rugg, 20-18; J B Jones and C Duggan, 28-18; L Nash and W Farby; B A Portch and B Jackson, 21-8; J Cornish and G Fletcher; B S O'Connell and T

Habb 203 not out, T A Radford 104) and  
 124-2 dec (J C Pooley 88 not out).  
 Worcestershire 259-9 dec (W P C Westor  
 123) and 135-2 (A C H Seymour 58).  
 Match drawn. The Oval: Gloucestershire  
 234 (A J Hunt 77) and 26-1; Surrey 419-9  
 dec (D Lupton 53, I Ward 70, K T  
 Medleycott 57, A Hollobois 78, D Kollerer  
 7, R Hurrell 4-68). Pontardawe: Glamor-  
 gan 211 (E S H Goldins 5-17) and 239 (D L

MCC 237-8 (M Rigby 126 not out), "OCS 192": "MHL Mill 155, Merchant Taylors' 102, Forty Club 201-9 dec, Bethany 205-3 (K Katagaha 114 not out), "Leeds GS 183-6 dec, Ashville 71; Norwich 142, "Parsa 143-1 (E Wiseman 107 not out): "Rugby 195-6 dec and 170-7 dec, Marlborough 158 and 84-6 (N Wood 8-35), Surrey Young Cricketers 108 (R Mowell 8-44), "Croydon Schools Under-19 108-3, "Wellington 268-

TT: Open: 1. G Ford (Wembley RC), 22m 25sec. 2. M Turner (Team Rapide), 22 40. 3. P Nabr (Elizabethton CC), 23 03  
Team: Rapide, 1:10:28 Junior: 1. C Power (Comeragh CC), 24:11. 2. D Perry (De Montfort BC), 24:16. 3. A Appleby (Connam CC) 24:17 Veterans: 1. L Foster (Border Ctry Wh), 22:10. 2. P Guy (Mid-Shropshire Wh), 22:39. 3. G Nowland

**SPEEDWAY**

**HOMEFIRE LEAGUE:** First division: Poole 47, King's Lynn 43. Second division: Glasgow 58, Sheffield 32.

**CHALLENGE MATCH:** Long Eaton 42, Homefire League Select 47

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Azarova, 50.28; 2, O Bryzga, 50.45; 3, E Rouzina, 50.78. 800m: 1, I Rogalscheva, 1min 57.93sec; 2, E Zavatskaya, 1:59.36; 3, L Kremleva, 1:59.71, 1,500m: 1, N Artemova, 4:05.73; 2, L Bonasova, 4:10.33; 3, N Belekhtina, 4:11.58. 3,000m: 1, O Shorbanova, 8:58.03; 2,000m steeples:

and G Jackson, 21-8; J Cornish and G Fletcher bt S O'Connell and T

Tordoff, 13:19.86; 25, I Tordoff, 13:27.37; 34, M Swallow, 13:33.15 Canadian singles: 1, A Bridge (US), 14:08.48. British pairings: 19, M Singh, 15:11.85. 23, R Pearton, 15:27.73. 24, J Wilkey, 15:33.36. Canadian doubles: 1, Kennel

**Match drawn. The Oval: Gloucestershire 284 (A J Hunt 77) and 26-1; Surrey 419-9 dec (D Ligertwood 83, I Ward 70, K J Medleycott 57, A Holbrook 78, D Kellner 60; R Hurrell 4-66). Pontefract: Glamorgan 211 (E S H Giddins 5-17) and 239 (D L**

dec, Ashville 71; Norwich 142, "Parsa 143-1 (E Waesman 107 not out); "Rugby 195-8 dec and 170-7 dec, Marlborough 158 and 84-6 (N Wood 8-39), Surrey Young Cricketers 108 (R Mowell 8-44), "Croydon Schools 108-19 108-3, "Wellington 268-

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Mid-Shropshire Wn), 22-39, 3, G Nowland

**HOMEFIRE LEAGUE:** First division: Poole 47, King's Lynn 43. Second division: Glasgow 58, Sheffield 32.  
**CHALLENGE MATCH:** Long Eaton 42, Homefire League Select 47

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FRIDAY JUNE 26 1992

## McEnroe rolls back the years to eclipse Cash



McEnroe: five-set win

By ANDREW LONGMORE  
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

THE end, when it came, was surprisingly quick. The pair had fought tooth and claw for four hours and eight minutes until John McEnroe, who had seemed dead and buried when he lost the third set, dug ever deeper into his champion's soul and emerged the victor over Pat Cash 6-7, 6-4, 6-7, 6-3, 6-2.

Down by two sets to one and increasingly frustrated by his inability to convert openings into games, McEnroe looked as though he would bid an early farewell to the Championships for the

second year in succession. Last year, he went out to Stefan Edberg amid a blaze of publicity. Yesterday, apart from the odd throw of the racket, more a reflection of his own inadequacies than any frustration at bad line calls, he was as concentrated and well behaved as when he beat Boris Becker so astoundingly and comprehensively in the third round of the Australian Open. This was a comparable feat.

Cash has been playing well in recent weeks and his few losses at Wimbledon are always to the best of names. Becker (twice), Lendl (twice) and McEnroe himself.

McEnroe's own form has not been promising but he produced some of his best grass-court tennis to counter the challenge of the Australian and, by the end, had broken his opponent's spirit.

The pair know each other's characters well enough because they are good friends. They collaborated on a record for the Armenian Earthquake appeal last year and share a love of rock music. But, surprisingly, as their careers have overlapped for the last ten years, they do not know each other's games well. The last time they played was at Wembley in 1986 when the Australian emerged

the winner. They had not met on grass since the semi-final at Wimbledon in 1984. McEnroe, who was at the height of his powers then, won in straight sets.

Much water has passed under the bridge since those heady days. Cash has come back from two bad injuries and McEnroe has been struggling to cope with his imperfections. This is his last full year on the tour, though he has not completely closed the door. Like Cash, he would like to play part-time, pick and choose his events. He would be happy to play as well as Cash on such a limited diet too.

The pair have shared four Wimbledon titles between them Cash savouring the moment of glory most recently, in 1987. Yesterday, there was a lot at stake for both men. Pride most of all. It was always going to be tight, always going to be long and the early exchanges suggested there was little to choose between the two former champions.

Jimmy White had forsaken his snooker table for an afternoon to watch Cash, but in the 27 minutes it took White to achieve a maximum break in the world championships and pocket £114,000, Cash and McEnroe had managed just seven games.

In the eighth game, Cash saved a break point with a rock solid volley and a set point two games later. McEnroe showing the first - and one of the few - signs of frustration at missing a chance. Cash, though, seemed to be serving and volleying marginally the better and the de-break proved the point, Cash reaching set point with an instinctive parry of a McEnroe smash. He took the first set on the next point.

The pattern continued until the American, dredging two backhand passes from his memory, broke for the first time to lead 3-2. McEnroe

duly took the set, but when he lost the tie-break 7-1 after two hours and 45 minutes, his head seemed low and his legs weary. Not for the first time, we misjudged the signs, underestimated the will.

Finally, it was Cash, at 27 the younger by five years who felt the tension the most. His serve suddenly lost its sting, McEnroe sensed the cracks and hammered away with a series of service returns. The final, decisive turn in the match came in the fifth game of the final set, a forehand pass leaving Cash helpless at the net and giving McEnroe a 3-2 lead. Four games later and McEnroe was through.

Britain's sole surviving singles player at Wimbledon sweeps into the third round

## Bates fulfils rising expectations

By ALIX RAMSAY

LIFE is changing for Jeremy Bates. After his famous victory over Michael Chang on Tuesday, he has not had a minute's peace. Following a 7-6, 6-3, 6-4 win over Javier Sánchez yesterday it will only get worse. If he keeps on, the quietest spot he may find is on the tennis court.

If Chang had been a tough first-round draw, the match yesterday was, in many ways, harder still. The pressure was on Bates to win. He knew it, the crowd knew it and Sánchez probably knew it too. "I was aware of the pressure before I started and it took a little time to get used to No. 1 court and its surrounds," he said. "But once I was used to it, I just focused on the tennis."

That period of readjustment took much of the first set. At first he lacked the sharpness he had shown against Chang and the crowd was getting twitchy. Once Bates had the first set under his belt, they could settle back and just focus on the British No. 1.

Things did not look well from the start, Bates emerging with his right arm swathed in a huge bandage. That turned out to be no more than a precautionary measure and, as Bates found his feet, his service became his vital weapon. Twice he came back from 0-40 down to deny Sánchez the chance of a break, banging down five aces and giving the Spaniard not a hint of an opening.

Where Chang had looked like a man who wanted to be somewhere else, Sánchez looked like a man who wanted to be somewhere else. Bates, and if he could take his supporters club with him, so much the better. Even the line judges seemed to be against him.

After Bates had manoeuvred himself to set point in the first-set tie-break he appeared to put a volley fractionally wide. The official called it good. But whenever Sánchez approached that same line the ball was invariably out. With the first set gone to



Results, page 39  
Navratilova wins, page 39

Bates, Sánchez was never quite the same opponent.

"That first set was huge," Bates said. "I noticed he visibly eased off a bit, his serve was easier to reach and I knew I had to seize the initiative." That he did, seemingly turning on the style whenever he needed it most. He needed to, as well. Where Chang had offered Bates five points, Sánchez was giving little away. If the Briton, aged 30, missed his first service, Sánchez attacked his second and, while the Spaniard may be known for his clay-court prowess, he was not averse to trying his luck at the net with what Dan Maskell used to call "a little dink".

"To the public Chang's a bigger name than Sánchez but Sánchez is a good player and more competent on grass," Bates said. "I had nothing to lose against Chang but if I lose to anyone less than him now it is suddenly a bad loss. I am pleased I managed to bring my best tennis from Tuesday with me to this match. Today was a match I had to win."

Bates's next opponent is another clay-courter, Thierry Champion, the Frenchman who beat Nick Brown at the same stage last year. In theory the opponents are getting easier, Chang was ranked seven, Sánchez 32 and Champion is 50. That lies a possibility of the ninth seed, Guy Forget. Not that Bates is looking that far ahead. Still amazed by the response to his success, he is sticking firmly to the next hurdle ahead.

"Champion is tough, he is very good from the baseline and he doesn't come in much," he said. "All this has to be put into perspective. I've won a match, today I've won another match and that's all it is to me."

Not that Bates is complaining about the attention, although he would rather it focused on somebody else. "I can understand it in a way," he said, "but I am not used to it." If he keeps on like this, he may just have to get used to it.



Taking a grip: Bates returns service during his second-round win over Sánchez at Wimbledon yesterday

## Graf welcomes Wimbledon drugs tests

By JOHN GOODBODY

STEFFI Graf, of Germany, the holder of the women's singles title, yesterday welcomed the decision to have drugs testing at the Wimbledon championships next year.

After her second-round victory over Marianne Werdel, of the United States, Graf said: "It sounds good to me. I don't think it is a big problem but why not clear it up and do the best to show that it is a clean sport."

"A big fuss has been made about it. I just think they really have to tighten up on testing."

Over the last month, both Graf and John McEnroe have accused some players of having taken drugs to improve their performances. Graf emphasised she had never been tested in any tournament.

A meeting at the All England Club on Wednesday agreed that testing should be introduced shortly at all leading international tourna-

ments in Britain, using the protocol of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) because tennis is now an Olympic sport.

There has been testing in domestic tournaments under the jurisdiction of the Lawn Tennis Association since 1987 and about 40 players give samples each year, including some testing out of season on the national squads.

There has been sampling at the last two French Open championships because the

French government insists that any important sports event held in its country is subject to a programme carried out by its officers at its laboratory.

However, there is still controversy over the fact that players will be able to take stimulants that are banned by the IOC and not be disqualified. They will receive only counselling because the players' organisations believe taking drugs is a social problem rather than an effort to improve performances.



SIMON BARNES  
AT WIMBLEDON

Here are three mysteries about Andre Agassi.

1. If he is paid a fortune for marketing clothing, why do you never see anybody dressed like him?

2. If Agassi is, as he says, a more talented player than Jim Courier, why is Courier ranked No. 1 and Agassi 14? And why does Courier win grand slam tournament finals and Agassi lose them?

3. If Agassi is such a rebel, why do ultra-conservative multi-national companies pay him to advertise their wares?

But there is no doubt about Wimbledon's love affair with Agassi. Not is there much mystery about it: there is a perfectly genuine charm that shines out from behind all the phonicness. The girls squeal for him as if he were a Beatle, and absolutely every-one queues for him.

They did so yesterday and saw a match of great charm as Agassi beat an eccentric pony-tailed Argentinian-turned-Belgian called Eduardo Masso, a man of a thousand shots and a game that did not quite add up. Agassi lunched, hiccupped and walloped his way to win, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.

In a way, all his personal superstitions are unnecessary. Agassi would be just as compelling if he looked as absolutely ordinary as, say, Jeremy Bates. He has the gift of watchability of stamping his personality all over the match, and that is nothing to do with haircuts and clothes.

"I'm growing out the sides of my hair. It's tough to keep it with the bandana. I have to make sure I style it and keep it with the bandana so it behaves." That, by the way, is why Agassi is wearing a hat this Wimbledon. Does this mean he won't show us his hair in its full glory? "I'm sure I will. I'm sure I'll play with the bandana here tomorrow soon." Good news, eh?

Less good news for Agassi is that yesterday he was fined \$1,500 (about £800) for Wednesday's "audible obscenity". Agassi plans to appeal: "It's a principle. The supervisor needs more accountability." He added that this business would never affect "what I feel about Wimbledon. I feel I belong". But one sometimes won-

ders if Agassi is playing quite the same game as everyone else. Surely nobody without a grand slam title to his name has ever made as much money at the game. One must assume that money is a greater priority than glory.

Most journals know of a colleague who abandoned journalism for advertising. We curl our lips at such a fellow. He is a sell-out, a loser, somebody who couldn't stand the pace in the real game. Meanwhile, the ad-man makes a fortune and believes the rest of us fools.

Courier is like the hard-news joumo of cliché: who thinks only about the glory of the story. He would be in the game for nothing. To see his name up there above the world exclusive is reward enough. But Agassi is like the ad-man: surely money is the point of working?

I suspect this is something to do with Las Vegas. Las Vegas is a place at which Americans hurl incalculable millions of dollars, day after day, night after night. A Las Vegas picks up the money. Agassi is a Las Vegas.

If people throw money at you, you'd be a fool not to pick it up. Agassi, phenomenally talented tennis player; but more than that, he has used tennis as a method to make multi-national companies hurl millions of dollars at him. It is not in the nature of a Las Vegas man to leave thrown-away dollars where they lie. Agassi is a Las Vegas genius.

His tennis has moments that look like genius too, but as Corporal Jones would say, he doesn't like it up 'im. The greatest tennis players play the greatest tennis in adversity: Agassi plays his best when he is on top. Like Graeme Hick, he is a flat-track bully. Like Graeme Hick, there remains a question about his courage. The summer will continue to ask searching questions of both.

However, win lose or draw, the world still loves Agassi. Perhaps his vulnerability makes him even more lovable. The Andre Agassi bandwagon - a vehicle one imagines covered in chrome, go-faster stripes and super-numerary headlights, and from which at least one wheel has already fallen - will rumble on for years.

## S African participation still in limbo

FROM MICHAEL HAMLYN IN JOHANNESBURG

SOUTH African athletes are going through a nervous time with rumours that the African National Congress asked the Mauritius government to keep them out of the eighth African track and field championships in the national stadium in Mauritius and a threat that they will be withdrawn from the Barcelona Olympic Games.

The South Africans have hopes of gathering a large number of the medals at the championships, particularly since a number of the leading athletes from the rest of the Continent seem to be saving themselves for the Olympics.

Their great Olympic hope, the middle-distance runner, Elana Meyer, led the way by winning the gold medal for the 1,500 metres yesterday ahead of her countrywoman,

Gwen Griffiths. Meyer later called on South African sporting bodies not to withdraw from next month's Barcelona Olympics, despite ANC pressure. In the men's 10,000 metres, Xolite Yawa and Patrick Koatsane won silver and bronze medals.

Some of the big names from Kenya's squad are missing from these championships, however, and Frankie Fredericks, Namibia's leading sprinter, is absent. There have also been some despondent remarks reported here from the Olympic officials in Barcelona. Josep Miquel Abad, the chief executive of Barcelona's Olympics '92 committee, is quoted as saying "I spoke with IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, this morning and it seems the outlook is

quite pessimistic." But he added that no decision would be taken on South African participation until July 11, two weeks before the Games' opening.

In South Africa itself, the African National Congress has called for a series of discussions with various sporting bodies to decide how far to reimpose the moratorium on international participation. Steve Tshwete, the ANC's senior sports official, said that the ANC did not want to be "prescriptive" about it. They would ask for the support of the sports organisations.

Other events under threat include a visit by the Cameroon football team, rugby tours by the New Zealand and Australian teams and a summer cricket tour by India.



Meyer: Olympic hope

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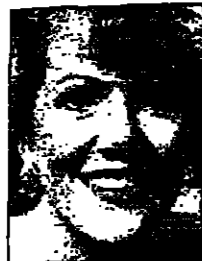
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HEALTH, p5  
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heal? Lynn  
Redgrave  
thinks it can

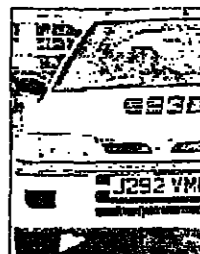


# LIFE & TIMES

FRIDAY JUNE 26 1992

MOTORING, p7

Hot stuff: but  
should this  
car be on  
the road?



Is it time  
society stopped  
finding excuses for  
the perpetrators  
of violent and  
pointless crime,  
and started hating  
them instead?

We must praise Mrs Joan Cooper, the latest in a line of brave, indomitable grandmothers who says she feels no bitterness towards the young men who threw acid into her eyes, punched and kicked her, then ran off with some paltry loot (cigarettes, rum and "a small mug") two days after Christmas.

Praise, too, for Mr Justice Roushier, the son of the late novelist George Heyer. He declared he would show mercy in the same degree as was shown by the attackers, Anthony Langton and Jason Raby, and sentenced them to ten years' jail and nine years' youth custody respectively. "This redoubtable lady," he said, "has more courage in her little finger than you have in your nasty, cowardly little bodies."

Here we have — yet again — two stereotypes of contemporary life: the female victim (increasingly elderly and frail) and the young man bereft of human feeling. How many column inches have been spent trying to understand and analyse the phenomenon?

The compassion and articulacy of victims is striking. I have a collection of accounts of assaults: "Fear and loathing in Putney" (by the novelist A.S. Byatt, mugged in her quiet suburban road), "Victim of Thieves in the Night: Gillian Widdicombe was mugged outside her home." "The lesson my mugger taught me," by Maggie Brown, one of 220 victims of street attacks in Brixton within a three-week period in 1980. "To catch a thief," by Elizabeth Hilliard, who surprised a burglar in her flat, and lost a tooth as well as her not very valuable, but to her precious, jewellery.

There is a formula in these well-written, thoughtful stories. The victim, sadder and wiser, recalls her initial surprise at the attack, and her polite admonishments. "A very tall, athletic man, aged no more than 20, bore down on me, face expressionless beneath a small woolly hat." "I felt a sudden violent blow on the back of my head. I even said, 'Oh, I am sorry...' " "I think I said something idiotic like: 'Hello, who are you?' " Then there is their retrospective fury, the helplessness of having been so helpless. The way adrenaline surged, and their minds raced, the things they shouted — "How dare you hit a woman in the face?", "What would your mothers think of you doing something like this?" (as Mrs Cooper cried to her attackers). Afterwards, there is the kindness of neighbours to be recorded — "An 80-year-old retired tap dancer and his wife who lived next door asked me if I would be 'short' and offered help from the housekeeping tin" — and the inevitable dread aftermath of watchfulness, suspicion, and fear of all strangers in the street.

Getting the experience off their chests is cathartic. They hope they will help others by publishing their accounts, and they do. They also persuade themselves that the attack was a learning experience. "Self-defence courses should be a compulsory part of the liberated female's education." "I've learnt a lot about the fragility of that personal sense of invulnerability we are all born with."

What is never satisfactorily explained is the pathology of the male attacker. Theodore Dalrymple, sometime prison doctor, has observed the criminal mind, about which he wrote last week in *The Spectator*. To see the expressionless face, the cold, dead, bright eyes of the psychopath, he said, breaks down all liberal sentiment. "Repentance is rare, except in front of the parole board... I have not met one who realises empathetically how traumatic even petty crime is to many of its victims, or how it can change its victims' lives."

Worse, he says, the "liberal Zeitgeist" which has long sought to shift blame for criminal behaviour elsewhere, allows prisoners to feel it is they, not those they have robbed or assaulted, who are the real victims. "This allows them to retain their sense of moral worth."

Derek van Arman, an American writer who has also researched the criminal mind as one of a White House-appointed team of psychologists, is in town to promote *Just Killing Time*, a novel based on his investigations into serial killers. "Two kids throw acid in the face of an old lady. The public defines these people as 'evil'. The psychologist or criminologist will tell you you're dealing with sociopaths: a person who lacks a conscience, who does not feel remorse or guilt. But they cannot explain it."



"This lady has more courage in her little finger than you have in your nasty, cowardly little bodies." Mr Justice Roushier told Anthony Langton (left) and Jason Raby for their attack on Joan Cooper



## Nasty, brutish and young

Mr van Arman is emboldened to feel he can. "We're all born with an intellectual, cognitive mind, with which we think, and an emotional mind, with which we feel love, joy, sorrow, hate and anger: all other feelings are a combination, including remorse and guilt. What we now realise is that we're dealing with a class of people, usually male, whose intellect is intact but whose emotional constitution is, from childhood, stunted. All you have to do is introduce into that child's environment a grievous psychic trauma, some physical or psychological abuse, and what little bit of emotion that child was born with is driven out, or severely blunted. Then you have an entire new type of personality: we call them deviants. Devoid of human emotion as you and I know it: sociopaths. No glimmer of emotion or soul."

"We accept that some children are born intellectually dull, yet it seems to be harder to accept that children's emotional bases can vary, even though their intellect is fairly normal. They may even appear to be unusually bright. But while you and I may have an ability to understand life's drama and comedy, shaped by our emotions, an ability to sympathise with other people, sentiments like love, sorrow, and pain are meaningless to these people. That is why they can engage in such horrific acts: they do not care about how helpless the victim is, and the victims of most atrocious violence in my country are women and children."

"We are in the age of the motiveless crime. Crime for amusement. People ask: 'Why do they do it?' How can someone attack a helpless old woman? Do they not feel any pain themselves, to do something this atrocious? Well, how would you explain colour to a blind person? Emotionally these people are blind."

"They become thespians. They don't understand what a smile or laugh means, but they can turn it on for their prey. And women, who have a much higher emotional constitution than men, and are physically weaker, are the most vulnerable to that. A boy arrives at the door, and women like Mrs Cooper, who opened her door to two men apparently needing water for their car, react with a maternal feeling."



VALERIE GROVE

Mr van Arman says he has studied every serial killer since Vlad the Impaler, alias Count Dracula. "Bram Stoker knew it was too hard to understand a predator who takes human life for no reason but pleasure, so he sugar-coated the story by attributing divine powers to Dracula. In recent decades we have done the same thing: we give these people the sugar coating of mental illness. But these people are not insane. They know right from wrong. They know what they are doing. And now we are beginning to acknowledge this. Jeffrey Dahmer [the Milwaukee killer of 17 men] was found to be sane. Fifteen years ago, because it is so hard for a normal person to comprehend, he might well have been declared insane. Now we are beginning to break down that sugar coating and interpret for the public why it is that these monsters take life."

"Typically, they are simply unable to realise fully what they have done. 'I didn't do anything that

terrible,' they say. That's why a film like *The Silence of the Lambs* is so dangerous. In America we are raising serial killers to the status of folklore heroes: people who have achieved nothing but destruction. What is the point of Dan Quayle addressing 'family values' when the serial killer is raised to celebrity status? There are even playing cards for children with pictures of the serial killers and, on the back, details of how many victims, and what they did to the victims."

Mr van Arman's message is comfortless: ask him how we are supposed to detect the deviants early in life (or what precisely we can do about them) and he speaks of women being the primary caregivers, who hold the family structure together and set the limits of socially acceptable behaviour. "Mrs Dahmer saw her son, aged eight, coming home with dead squirrels, dead cats: didn't she ever wonder? This is recurrent. Young men who attack and violate women start as little boys who display a puny emotional base."

"All these children have parents," he says. "They don't come from nowhere. I don't need dads off the hook either."

Mr van Arman, who keeps a pistol at home for self-defence, agrees with Michael Reid, who wrote to *The Times* this week (a propos football riots) that society becomes more violent, unpleasant and threatening as population grows. "We have a highly populated, transient society living in areas we call megacities. Millions of people go in and out to work every day, and the result of the career lifestyle is the destruction of the community we have known for the past century. There's a neighbour three doors down and you don't know what he does or what pets he has. It is an alienating environment, in which a killer can effectively camouflage himself. People always say: 'But he was so quiet. A loner.' That's how he avoided detection."

Drink does not help, nor do drugs. The combination of a football stadium, beer and crowds makes for dulled emotions, broken-down inhibitions, built-up anger: ergo, violence. There is nothing new about the profiling of criminals: profiles have been constructed since Jack the Ripper.

David Canter, professor of applied psychology at Surrey university, runs a course in criminal profiling. But our understanding of human nature has advanced, and the conclusions are not optimistic.

More than ever, there is a vast gulf between the attacker and the attacked. There is no common ground of understanding between 75-year-old Mrs Cooper, determined to remain living her independent life in her home in Oxfordshire, and the two men.

When Ms Byatt was mugged a second time, what the robber took was her notebook, full of plans for stories, notes, poems, months of concentrated research, general thoughts on life, politics, and art: of no use to anyone, it seems almost crass to say, but invaluable to her. It is tiresome, and wearying, to replace stolen chequebooks, credit cards, keys; but the product of a mind at work is beyond valuation.

"I don't want to make too heavy weather of this," Ms Byatt wrote. "I am not harmed, and I will write my book." (She did; it was called *Possession* and it won the Booker prize in 1990, so perhaps there is a God.) "But I have begun to notice, differently, those who have been damaged by even mild experiences of this kind." She cited a woman aged 86 who had her handbag snatched; it contained only £4, and she was not hurt. "But she never smiled again, and she stopped putting her hair in curlers... and in a month she was dead."

"We survive," wrote Ms Byatt, "but when it has happened, everything seems insecure. Windows seem fragile even if locked, and doors seem thin. Worse even than the events themselves is a pervasive atmosphere of fear which seems to come after them."

That is what we mean when we feel threatened by crime. We may be accused by the ghost of Franklin Delano Roosevelt that we have nothing to fear but fear itself. Statistically we may be more likely to produce a Wimbledon champion (or any other fantastical hypothesis) than be attacked in the street at night. But every time we read of narrow escapes, and brave grandmothers, and widows who fought back, we are reminded of this fact: everyone surrounds themselves with precious accoutrements of normal life. And these small, worthy things are threatened by the least worthy people imaginable.

Paul Theroux, in his *The Kingdom by the Sea*, a journey through British coastal towns, gave a graphic account of the gulf between the traditional family seaside day out and the menacing intrusion of the traditional British lout. He is on a bank holiday train to a Kentish resort, when suddenly the tramp of heavy boots and loud laughter and ear-splitting shouts profane the peace of the picnicking families. "It was the size of their heads that I found alarming," he writes. "A head without any hair is a small thing. It can look like a knob with eyes and ears... the person looks insectile and dangerous. They had tattoos on their heads, and tattoos on their earlobes. They were dressed identically

in short leather bomber jackets. The backs of their hands were tattooed. The Union Jack was the commonest tattoo..."

Must we try to understand their behaviour? We try, pathetically, to shame them, writing (every other day, it seems) about oiks and yobs and louts. We wait about violent videos, neglected children. When Michael Ryan killed or injured 30 people in Hungerford, traumatising the nation, there was much collective guilt about "a moral vacuum for which we must all answer". What would the schools, the church, the government do? But enough of all that. Raby's father was quoted as saying his son could rot in hell; Langton's grandmother said: "There is no excuse. It was wicked, evil and sickening."

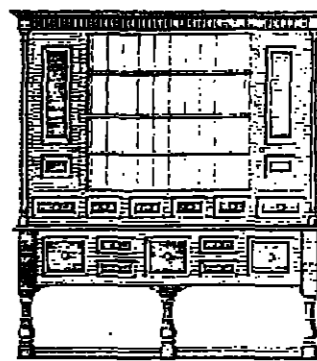
Mrs Cooper's son Paul, a jovial publican, has been overwhelmed by the warmth of feeling for his mother. Letters have come from

burglars in prison, he says, declaring that they would draw the line at hitting an old lady. Even old lags, Mr Cooper says, had a code of conduct. "But values have changed. At one time, these young men might have held my mother while they robbed the house. But hushing a granny over the head for 50p — that seems to be common today." It is no longer appropriate to theorise about young people being materially rapacious, spiritually deprived, morally damaged. However depressing and bleak it is to confront harsh facts, it is time we felt able to strain, with Mr Justice Roushier, our quality of mercy.

TOMORROW

Passport to France:  
the pleasures  
of Corsica

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# Where the walls have eyes

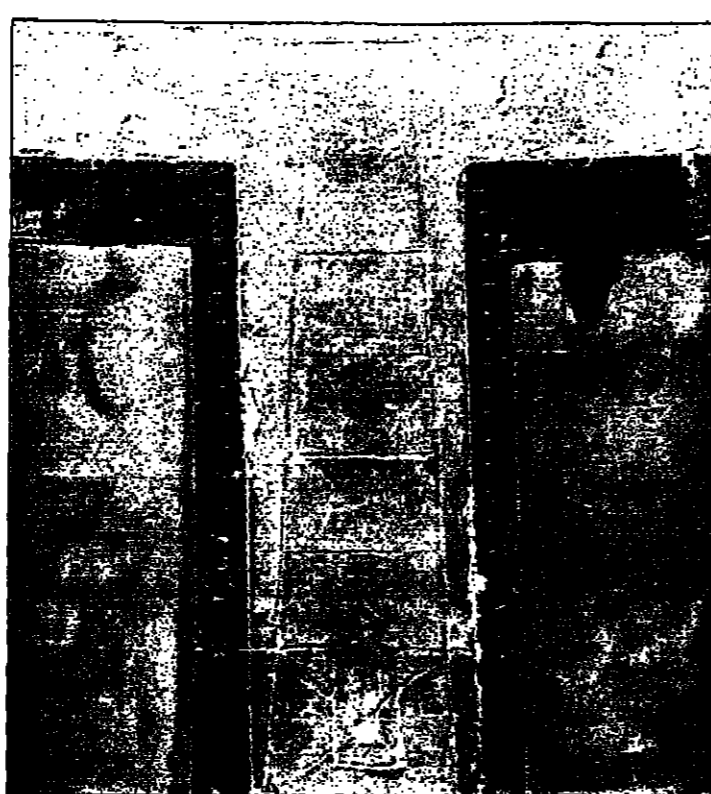
**Richard Cork on  
Catalan artist  
Antoni Tàpies,  
Spain's most  
distinguished  
living painter**

Walking through the Gothic quarter of Barcelona on boyhood visits to his grandparents, Antoni Tàpies had to move through a maze of narrow, decaying streets. They seemed to press in on him, and their crumbling surfaces were pitted with ancient abrasions. Children often run their hands across walls, paying more attention to the indentations than adults ever do. The young Tàpies was no exception, and when the Civil War erupted he became equally fascinated by the graffiti which spread like a contagion over the face of his native city.

Memories of that formative period lie behind everything in the Serpentine Gallery's powerful Tàpies exhibition, which confirms his reputation as Spain's most distinguished living painter. But there is nothing picturesque or nostalgic about the images here. Confined to the work of the Fifties and Sixties, when Tàpies became a leader of the European avant-garde, the show discloses how uncompromising he was.

The four monumental pictures presiding over the first room have retained their ability to discomfit the viewer. Restricted in the main to a dark, brooding range of colours, they rear in front of us with cliff-like palpability. Their mixed materials are built up into encrusted surfaces, as thick and cracked as medieval house-frontage. But Tàpies is too abstract an artist to present a literal image of a wall. The matter is smeared like excrement or heaped on the canvas without any attempt to disguise his own impulsive manipulation.

Nor is there any doubt about the aggression involved. Although *Large Painting with Dotted Lines* may sound innocuous as a title, the holes puncturing the dull brown surface suggest that a gunman has been spraying the canvas with bullets. Tàpies often appears to have attacked these pictures, leaving them pummelled and fragmented. Deep lines are scored in some of the images, as if to cancel



Art as votive offering? *Medieval*, 1959 (left) and *Matter in the Form of a Foot*, 1965 by Antoni Tàpies, included in the show at the Serpentine Gallery.



the forms which they contain.

On one level, these resolutely ungratifying pictures reflect Tàpies' rebellion against the reactionary taste of the Franco regime. He abhorred the kitsch provincialism which overcame so much Spanish art during those tyrannical years. Working swiftly and wildly, with materials regarded as heretical by the official painters, Tàpies registered his rejection of the Francoist academies. And he succeeded in earning the condemnation of the establishment artists.

Tàpies' dissatisfaction with their facile, trimming orthodoxies knew no bounds. That is why his preoccupation with walls can also be seen as a desire to emphasise the oppressiveness of Spanish society. However dilapidated his masonry-like pictures may seem, their stern materiality remains unyielding. Each slab looks as gaunt as a fortress, shutting out the light and preventing the people who inhabit these buildings from escaping their confines. Tàpies himself was able to work in Paris and New York during the Fifties, and benefit from the post-war ferment of new ideas he discovered there. He knew, however, that no such release was available for most of his fellow Catalans. They had to endure a prolonged period of cultural paralysis, ruled by a dictator who cut

Spain off from all revivifying contact with the rest of the world.

But the metaphor of the wall cannot be associated with coercion alone. Tàpies, whose name in Catalan actually means 'walls', regards their surfaces as a liberating public arena as well. Like the combatants who used Barcelona's façades as a forum for slogans during the Civil War, he unleashes his own dissenting rage on canvas.

In *Grey Painting* he slashes the picture-surface with brazen reelin, gouging furrows like a vandal. As for *Red and Black with Resolute Areas*, the skin of the picture has been ripped away in two places, exposing the rawness of cement-like deposits on a white layer beneath.

Within his restricted range of colours, Tàpies achieves a surprising variety of effects. Some pictures are unbearably dry, riddled with fissures which prophesy the eventual fracturing of the entire surface. Others, like the exclamatory *Ochre-grey and Brown*, are awash with

frenzied flurries of pigment. Their fluidity irrigates the canvas, and seems as refreshing as a sudden rainstorm.

Occasionally, Tàpies' reluctance to bring a picture to completion makes his work seem inconclusive. The pasty material stays disappointingly inert, bearing out the accuracy of his own suspicion that, "if I have a weakness, it's that I put too little in my work, not too much."

**Tàpies appears  
to have attacked  
his pictures,  
leaving them  
pummelled and  
fragmented'**

But the preponderance of subdued, looming pictures provides a calculated foil for the images where Tàpies does allow himself to indulge in a more exuberant passage. Without warning, a red stripe zips across an otherwise shadowy canvas, alleviating the darkness and maybe even celebrating the presence of the chair below. Seat, back and legs all project lumpily from the canvas, as though Tàpies' inchoate matter had suddenly decided to take on a recognisable form.

The chair itself could hardly be more ordinary, exemplifying his desire to select the most insignificant objects and endow them with a magical significance. This rudimentary piece of furniture glows in the nocturnal void, indicating the artist's hope that his work might possess a redemptive force.

So far as Tàpies is concerned, art should aspire to the condition of a votive offering. By making the brown mass in a 1965 painting resolve itself into a colossal foot, he allies the picture with a traditional Spanish custom of offering images of bodily parts in church, as a plea or gesture of gratitude for the cure of illness. Afflicted with six toes and a rash of painful incisions, the swollen foot has clearly been battered by life. But it still looks robust enough to be regenerated.

Can a similar conclusion be drawn from *Crucified Form*? Without Tàpies' title to guide us, we might fail to notice the figurative element in this densely textured image. The scratches and slashes take on a vicious dimension as they penetrate the grey torso. Scored lines lead out from the body like blood spurting from wounds. But the most disconcerting part of the picture is the head where Tàpies has given the figure a blockish mask devoid of humanity. Broken beyond recognition, this victim seems unlikely ever to triumph over the state of pulverisation.

Perhaps Tàpies wanted to mourn those who had been martyred during Spain's long brutal suppression. He was in no mood to soften the image by implying the possibility of renewal, but in the grandest work on view here transcendence is offered without indulging in any facile optimism. The form dominating *Medieval* is a cross, unmarred against a cheerless grey ground. Since no figure hangs there, we might be witnessing the aftermath of a crucifixion. Even so, the incised contours of a ladder stretch from the base to the apex of the cross.

Miró, who exerted a decisive influence on the young Tàpies, used ladders to signify an exhilarating leap between earthbound reality and the untrammelled region of the stars. In his own subdued and gritty way, Tàpies follows suit. Vestigial his ladder may be, but in *Medieval* it holds out the promise of moving from the everyday limits of existence to another, more mystical level of awareness. Having confronted suffering and negation in so many of his images, he here feels able to contemplate the prospect, at least, of atonement.

● Tàpies: *Writing on the wall* at the Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, London W2 (071-402 6075) until August 2. A show of his recent work opens at Annelly Juda (071-629 7578) on Wednesday.

● WYNDHAM LEWIS: It is not surprising that a figure so combative in the arena of art politics should turn out to be a great war artist. Much more surprising is how much of Lewis's first world war work proves to be suffused with pity and terror. For him the poetry was not, as for Wilfred Owen, entirely in the pity; there is a terrible beauty in the way that man in war becomes a machine. Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, London SE1 (071-416 5000). Daily, 10am-6pm, until October 11.

● SAMUEL PALMER: A substantial number of works by Palmer have passed through the hands of Leger in recent years, and to celebrate the dealer's centenary, 30 of them have been assembled from public and private collections on both sides of the Atlantic. The works date mostly from Palmer's middle and later years, and there are five from the Shoreditch period, and two early masterpieces, *The Shearers* and *The Golden Valley*, have been released for the occasion. Leger, 13 Old Bond Street, London W1 (071-629 3535). Mon-Fri, 9.30am-5.30pm, until July 24.

● FLOW FROM THE FAR EAST: The Barbican presentation of new Korean art is evidence of a lively art scene deserving of further exploration. Dai Won Lee, the oldest painter on show, is bright and colourful, shaped by traditional Korean subject matter. Chung Hyun Ha, at the other extreme, goes in for monochromatic paintings with strong emphasis on the qualities of the basic materials. Concourse Gallery, Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (071-638 4141). Mon-Sat, 10am-7.30pm, Sun, midday-7.30pm, until July 22.

● DRAWING IN BOLOGNA 1500-1600: Almost all the 61 drawings on show have been borrowed from private collections, more than half have never been seen in public, and some are recent discoveries—despite the prestige of the Carracci family in particular. Bolognese art in the 16th century has been largely neglected. These works show the gradual emergence of a distinct Bolognese style, and point out where it came from with four drawings by Dionys Calvaert, a Flemish artist settled locally who had a decisive influence on the city's younger artists. Courtyard Institute Galleries, Somerset House, Strand, WC2 (071-873 2526) Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm, until August 31.

## GALLERY CHOICE

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JOHN RUSSELL TAYLOR

## DANCE

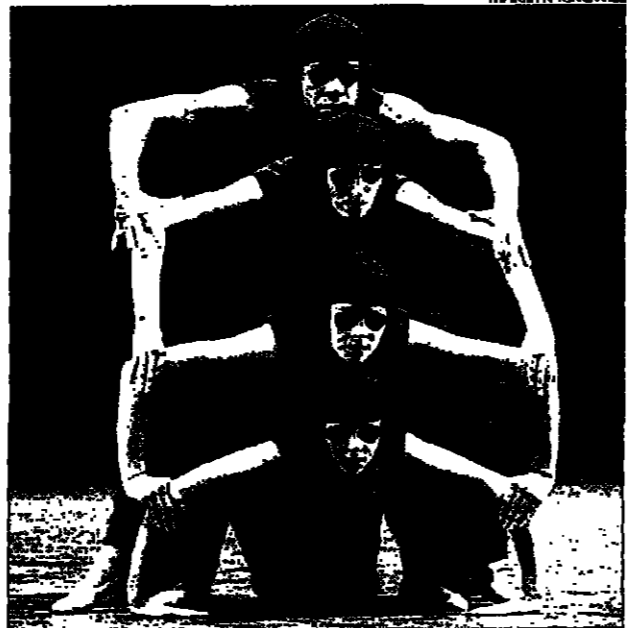
### Tokens, twists and trifles

English National  
Ballet  
Coliseum

WHAT a strange programme opened English National Ballet's London summer season: a collection of bits and pieces given only two showings. We could be forgiven for interpreting it as a token gesture to the new choreography of its title. But even half of that qualified as new only to this company.

The properly new came first, with Robert North's *A Stranger I Came*, created for ENB earlier this year, and the world premiere of Kim Brandstrup's *White Nights*. Presented side by side they suffered from a sameness of style, situation and casting. Bodies swirled and skirted and twirled and blandly, long feminine skirts fluttered gracefully and a woman (lovely Josephine Jewkes in both cases) found herself between two men. In the North piece, set to Schubert songs, Thomas Edur, elegant, rather colourless, and Kevin Richmond, suitably menacing, played the man and his fate respectively.

Both ballets offered the dispiriting picture of an art form stuck in the past: we have seen it all before, so often. *White Nights*, though, proved remarkably limited in its vocabulary, requiring Jewkes and her two suitors, Richmond and Christopher Powney, to perform spins and jets with an obsessiveness that soon renders the choreogra-



David Parsons's *The Envelope*: "witty and original"

phy numbingly meaningless. With Brandstrup dance becomes not memorable kinetic patterns, but non-verbal drama, accompanied by subversive, wallpaper music — this time a commissioned score by Gerard McBurney. The problem, though, is that as a narrator he could learn a thing or two from Dostoevsky, from whose short story he extrapolated the ballet's plot. The closing twist, enigmatically depicted, had many of us wondering what message we had missed.

Then followed two jolly *amuse-gueules* by the American choreographer David Parsons: *Sleep Study*, performed

entirely lying down and *The Envelope*, built on a flimsy pretext, but slick, witty and original. We ended with *L* by Ben Stevenson, the company's resident choreographer in everything but name. An all-male showpiece, it looks like an updated version of Harald Lander's popular *Etudes*, combining jazzy swivels with classical pyrotechnics to the percussive music of an on-stage trio. Jose Manuel Carreno led a strong cast, displaying his dazzling gift for soaring, razor-edged jumps and endless, creamy pirouettes.

NADINE MEISNER

## ARTS FESTIVALS

### Fighting a corner in the same cause

Two imminent festivals are competing  
for money and public attention. Both  
sides of a culture clash talk to Simon Tait

Perhaps it was some sort of valedictory prank by Tim Renton, in the knowledge that he would not be arts minister much longer. Why else should the government sponsor two huge arts events, National Music Day and the European Arts Festival, schedule them within a few days of each other and put two conflicting personalities at their helm?

Sunday's National Music Day, the idea of Renton and Mick Jagger, has £100,000 of government money. Harvey Goldsmith, the pop impresario, had hoped to raise another £1 million elsewhere. He managed only another £300,000, enough to cover the cost of launching the event, leaving little for publicity and promotion.

Three days later begins the European Arts Festival, John Major's personal cultural landmark of Britain's EC presidency, thanks to £5 million of government money. The six-month festival is being run by John Drummond, the former Radio 3 controller.

The two impresarios clearly have no time for each other's festival. "It's a joke," says Goldsmith of the European Arts Festival. "It's the club of clubs, it's the mini-Arts Council. You'd think that if you put

trillions of pounds into an arts festival you'd know something about it by now, but it's money down the drain."

Drummond is equally dismissive of his rival's effort. "I don't see why I need to be told I should help with National Music Day because Harvey's upset about the money he got," he says. "It's up to Harvey to argue his corner. What I thought was outrageous was that Harvey expected me to put money into his commercial activities. He wanted money to do *Carmen* in Birmingham [in the autumn] and I said no."

For its part, the European festival is enabling important things to happen. Thanks to Drummond's largesse, Simon Rattle and the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra will perform all of Nielsen's symphonies over three evenings, properly rehearsed: *Théâtre du Soleil* is going to bring an Aeschylus cycle to a mill in Bradford; Scottish Opera will revive its *Opera Go Round* tour, cancelled for lack of Scottish Arts Council funding; Liverpool's Tate, which might have had to close for the coming winter because of funding shortages, is to be open for a European sculpture exhibition.

But why has there been life. Even Jackson has found a boyfriend who is also an epileptic.

Perhaps those who know they are lucky to be alive acquire an extra dimension. Guy Dewdney, who together with his brother Oliver saved Isobel from certain death at great risk to himself, seemed to regard his own experience as a step on the path to maturity. The relevance of this impressive new series to everyday life was brought home to me when, just after I watched it, two old friends happened to tell me how a juggernaut had recently jack-knifed on the A40, smashing their car but leaving them and their small child miraculously unscathed. *Deo gratias*.

DANIEL JOHNSON



Goldsmith (left) and Drummond: both convinced their projects will be permanent



almost no publicity for the European festival? Part of the fault has to lie with the festival's own poor public relations in the past. According to Drummond, though, the Press is to blame. "It was very surprising that important foreign companies being brought here to perform, and the whole fact of the festival at all having been got together at such short notice, didn't attract the interest of news editors."

"Why is there such cynicism about all this? For the first time in goodness knows how long the government's actually put some money up front, we've sweated our guts out to put this together and the general reac-

tion of the Press is that this is not the proper way to do it."

Goldsmith, too, has had problems attracting interest for National Music Day. He had almost a year, six months longer than Drummond, to get organised, and he admits to making a mistake by asking the advertising world to help. "We were looking to spend a lot of money. If we'd got £1 million we'd have spent £700,000 of it on advertising and promotion, and after three months we got a nil response, total negative."

He got little help, too, from the music industry, meaning the rock record producers. Then some publicised events, such as the Goldsmith-Mack-

intosh celebration of Richard Rodgers at the Albert Hall and Raymond Gubbay's massive *Messiah* at Olympia, were cancelled because of poor box-office response. Meanwhile, the central event on Sunday will not be in Hyde Park but on Clapham Common, because of new rules for the park following the Pavarotti concert there last summer.

Nevertheless, Goldsmith has got 1,548 events registered for National Music Day, perhaps a lot more unregistered, against 650 for the six months of Drummond's festival. But both men are convinced they are working on projects which will become permanent, regular fixtures.

## TELEVISION REVIEW

### In the midst of death... life

Do you ever wake up after a nightmare, drenched in sweat, but grateful that the worst has not, in fact, happened? Burial alive, death by falling and drowning are among the commonest nightmares, and a mortal dread of all three is lodged somewhere in everybody's subconscious. Dramatists and novelists have known this since time immemorial. And where fiction has gone, fiction is never far behind.

Drawing exclusively on real-life stories of miraculous escapes and spectacular rescues, Michael Buerk's new series 999: *Dramatic Stories of Real Life Rescues* (BBC 1) makes use of the techniques of thriller movies, such as ominous background music, to heighten the tension: it deliberately recre-

ates the victims' fears while celebrating the heroism of those who save their lives. The victims survive in every case, but the bravery of the rescuers is sometimes overshadowed by what has gone before. 999 may serve an admirable educational purpose, but the reconstructions are so much more realistic than those of *Crimewatch* that some viewers might find them disturbing.

In the first of seven programmes, Buerk offered us a young woman trapped and injured beneath the rubble of her block of flats after a gas explosion; a young man on

whose first parachute jump the instructor to whom he was lashed lost consciousness (the whole incident videotaped by the parachutist who saved them); and a first-time water-skier who found herself in the water, pursued by her driverless powerboat.

The last, in particular, was a frightful ordeal, the more so because the victim, Isobel Jackson, began to suffer from epilepsy after the incident and is still unable to put her trauma behind her. After this, one needed little persuasion to agree with the

harbourmaster at Salcombe, Peter Hodges, that such dangerous vessels ought not to be driven by the inexperienced, and that the popularity of water sports has now made a compulsory driving test for all powerboat owners an urgent desideratum.

The best thing about the programme was its insights into the aftermath of such rescues. Despite having lost her sister in the gas explosion, Eva Krejci is now married and seems happy. Mike Smith, the skydiving instructor who passed out in free fall, says he is now more content with his

The musical lovers' musical

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# Pickers can't be choosy

Fruit-picking is boring, badly paid and very hard work. Clare Longrigg explains its irresistible appeal

Every year, hundreds of English students flock to Bordeaux and Champagne, to the Médoc and Languedoc, looking for work in the vineyards, with romantic ideas and soft white hands. Their illusions are often short-lived. "It's back-breaking work," says Dustie Hicky, who spent two weeks at the vendange on a small farm near Villefranche in Beaujolais. "You have to bend down all the time. I'm five foot nine so I had to do most of the work on my bottom. The first two days your back hurts so much you want to die. When it rains, the water pours off the leaves down the back of your neck. And it's very boring."

Other occupational hazards include cuts from the secateurs, mosquito bites and rashes on the arms and legs from chemical sprays. And after all that, Ms Hicky still plans to go back this year.

Farmers usually provide dormitory accommodation and food, which can vary dramatically from farm to farm. Ms Hicky slept in a clean, comfortable converted barn. She worked from 7.00am until

10.30am, when breakfast would be brought out to the vineyard: wine, water, cheeses and chocolates, salami and bread. Lunch was a feast of meat and vegetables, cheese, yoghurt and fruit, with unlimited wine. At the end of the harvest the farmer threw a party for the workers, with much wine and dancing, and invited them to stay on for a couple of days to rest.

The best way to find work in a French vineyard is to turn up and ask. It has become almost impossible to arrange employment from the UK. Two years ago Victoria Pybus, an Oxford-based publisher's Vacation Work, took a coachload of 50 people to Paris, where an agency gave her a list of 13 jobs. She carried on down to Bordeaux, and went from farm to farm, saying "Would you like some grape pickers?"

The most fertile areas for vendange work, according to Ms Pybus, are the vast wine-growing regions with a massive number of smaller vineyards, such as Bordeaux and the Bergerac hinterland. Larger estates and co-operatives, in the Médoc, for example, are more likely to be mechanised, and probably hire teams of workers from North Africa. In Chablis and Alsace, there are farms big enough to hire workers, but small enough to make it easier to find work for just one person. "Providence is hopeless," adds Ms Pybus. "Every-

one wants to go there, but there just aren't any jobs, there are too many tiny farms."

It is not essential to speak French, but it certainly helps. Local job-centres, the Agences Nationales Pour l'Emploi (ANPE), have temporary vacancies on farms and vineyards. Some people have found work by advertising themselves in local papers or hanging around at the market. Ms Pybus remembers a young man who copied the names of local vineyards from the labels in the local wine shop, and walked from one address to the next.

The grape harvest begins in the south of France, in Languedoc-Roussillon, in the middle of September, then moves up towards Alsace, by the middle of October. It is possible to move north with the vendange, as farmers recommend workers to each other.

Tessa Shaw moved from farm to farm between May and November. She went to a number of vineyards around Carpentras three months before the vendange was due to begin; one farmer in Vacarac agreed to hire her and gave her a start date. She then went off to the

île de Barles near Avignon, picking strawberries, peaches, apples and tomatoes as they ripened.

She learned something of French husbandry, including the art of harvesting snails. "Snails don't like windy weather because it blows their horns about, and they get confused. You have to pick them on warm wet nights. You put them in a dustbin, and they crawl to the top, which gets all the poison out, then you can take them to the market and sell them to agents from Parisian restaurants."

Ms Shaw finished the season picking frozen grapes on Mont Ventoux in mid-November, but after nine months she only had enough money for the train fare back to England. Fruit and grape-picking is paid at the national minimum wage or *salaires minimum interprofessionnel de croissance* (SMIC), which is currently Fr4,608 a month. Not many people manage to save much more than their fare home.

Fruit picking seems to be easier to find, but harder to do than grape harvesting. Adam Cook bicycled through France two years ago and arrived one day in June at a peach farm in the Camargue. He was hired on the spot for three months. "It was murderous. We worked ten hours a day, seven till seven with a two hour break. The foreman shouted at me all day long: 'Plus vite,



La vendange: "You have to bend down all the time... The first two days your back hurts so much you want to die"

Plus vite." It was insane, but I ended up saving £1,500."

The workers lived in a hut with no roof, which they shared with snakes, mice, mosquitoes, bees and flies, with no lavatory and only a cold water tap. They had nothing to cook or eat with, and made spaghetti twice a day over an open fire.

Mr Cook is one of many for whom the joys outweigh the agony. "Grape picking gets harder on your back every day. There's a burning pain that won't go away. But it's all part of the vendange thing."

## NEXT WEEK

Passport to France presents a guide to the best and worst French beaches

- ANPE** (Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi) job centres, open to all EC members. More helpful face to face.
- Alsace vendange** starts October 15. ANPE 1mm Wilson, 3 rue Sarrelouis, 647081 Strasbourg.
- Beaujolais vendange** starts September 25. ANPE 42 rue Paul Bert, 69400 Villefranche-sur-Saône. Tel: (010 33) 74 65 19 99.
- Bordeaux vendange** starts September 25. ANPE 1 Terrasse du Front du Médoc, 33077 Bordeaux. Tel: 56 90 92 92.
- Bourgogne vendange** starts October 6. ANPE 108 rue du Président Carnot, BP 196, 33504 Libourne. Tel: 57 51 18 08.
- Champagne vendange** starts September 25. ANPE 13 cours des Fosses, 33210 Landeron. Tel: 56 62 34 88.
- Languedoc-Roussillon vendange** starts September 25. ANPE 29 rue Ferdinand Buisson, BP 57 33250. Pauillac. Tel: 56 59 07 51.
- Lot vendange** starts October 6. ANPE 17 rue St Simon, P 80, 33390 Blaye. Tel: 57 42 13 14.
- Lorraine vendange** starts October 6. ANPE 71 rue Jean-Macé, BP 20, 71031 Mâcon. Tel: 85 38 78 22.
- Loire vendange** starts October 15. ANPE 6 Boulevard St Jacques, BP 115, 21203 Beaune. Tel: 80 24 60 00.
- Midi-Pyrénées vendange** starts October 15. ANPE 7 rue des Corroyeurs, BP 1504, 21033 Dijon. Tel: 80 43 17 67.
- Normandie vendange** starts October 15. ANPE 57 rue de Talleyrand, 51087 Reims Cédex. ANPE 11 rue Jean Moët, BP 502, 51331 Epemay. Tel: 26 51 01 33.
- Pays de la Loire vendange** starts September 25. ANPE 43 avenue Pont Junenal, 34000 Montpellier.
- Picardie vendange** starts October 6. ANPE Champ Girault, 9 rue du Docteur Herpin, BP 2510, 37025 Tours. Tel: 47 20 49 14.
- Provence vendange** starts September 25. ANPE Square Lafayette, BP 845, 49000 Angers. Tel: 41 88 56 25.
- Rhône-Alpes vendange** starts September 25. ANPE 17 rue St Simon, P 80, 33390 Blaye. Tel: 57 42 13 14.
- Alsace vendange** starts October 15. ANPE 1mm Wilson, 3 rue Sarrelouis, 647081 Strasbourg.

## GRAPE PICKING IN FRANCE

- Centre de Documentation d'Information Rurale** will help French speakers find work if you are in France. 92 rue du Dessous-des-Berges, 75013 Paris. Tel: 45 83 04 92.
- Nature et Progrès** arranges voluntary work on organic farms. Address: c/o Michel Champy, chez Roger Fransoret, Alancourt, Mancy, 51200 Epemay.
- BOOKS**
- Work Your Way Around the World** by Susan Griffith, addresses and personal accounts of vendanges. Updated twice a year. From Vacation Work, 9 Park End Street, Oxford.
- Emplois d'été en France** Published by VAC-JOB, 46 ave René Coty, 75014 Paris. Carries advertisements from farmers, co-operatives etc. These vary from the disarming honest: "Il faut être robuste" to the more alarming: "young girls should apply in writing with a photograph."

## Properties of the week



WHAT YOU CAN GET FOR £20,000 - £25,000



Situated in the Charente, near the market town of Chef-Boutonne, surrounded by flat, arable farmland, this detached *ferme* (farm cottage) is on offer for £21,000 (including agency fees). The stone-built property is in good condition, with a new tiled roof, shuttered windows and electric heating. It has a tiled kitchen, large living room with open fireplace and exposed beams, an old-fashioned bathroom and WC on the ground floor, plus two bedrooms and a small room that would convert to a third bedroom upstairs. The price includes a small garden with fruit trees. The nearest airport is Bordeaux, about 90 minutes' drive. But allow at least six hours for the drive to the Channel ports. UK agents: Rutherford, 7, Chelsea Manor Street, London, SW3 (Tel. 071-351 4454).



Not far from Mont St Michel, you can buy this impressive country house for £23,000 (plus legal fees and taxes). Set in an acre of orchard and pasture, with various outbuildings, it is ten minutes' drive from the town of Avranches and some of Normandy's better beaches. The ferry port of Caen (Ouistreham) can be reached in an hour and a half.

The old stone house is in good structural condition, but needs complete internal renovation, including rewiring, replumbing and central heating. Another £20,000 spent on repairs would produce a comfortable home. It has two large reception rooms, both with open fireplaces, a small store room to the rear, and a lobby at ground level. An oak spiral staircase leads to three bedrooms with original oak floors; an attic would convert to another two bedrooms. The UK agent is Normandy & Brittany cottages, 62 Chesson Road, London W14 (Tel. 071 381 4433).



If you like *foie gras* and walnuts, you might like this delightful cottage, lost in a valley of walnut trees in the Dordogne, for sale at £24,000 (plus legal fees and taxes), through agents Barbers, 427-429 North End Road, Fulham, London SW6 (Tel. 071 381 0112). The nearest village is Montignac, not far from Périgueux, and the airport at Bordeaux can be reached in 90 minutes.

The property, with garden on three sides, is reached by a lane flanked by mature walnut trees. The interior is simple, but modernised, and offers two bedrooms, a shower room/WC and kitchen/living room with exposed stone fireplace, plus loft space.

Passport to France: Fly or sail to France this summer with The Times, T.A.T. and Sealink

## Fly to France — two for the price of one

TODAY The Times invites you to take advantage of the third of our exclusive Passport to France travel offers. Readers can save up to £400 by flying to France with T.A.T. European Airlines before August 28, 1992 and taking advantage of an exclusive two tickets for the price of one flight offer.

You can choose to fly from Gatwick to Paris for as little as £139 or to Lyons for £195.

T.A.T. European Airlines, the French independent airline, this year launched new scheduled services from London as part of a £5 million expansion programme. Scheduled operations from Gatwick airport serve Paris with up to three flights daily (increasing to five flights daily

in 1993), and daily flights to Lyons. Established more than 20 years ago, T.A.T. serves more than 50 destinations in France.

**HOW TO BOOK**

This offer is valid for travel during July and August. Return travel must be completed by Friday, August 28, 1992. Bookings must be received by Friday, July 10, 1992.

To book, simply phone 0293-568888. Monday-Friday, 8.30am-5.30pm — you will then be quoted a booking reference number which you should enter on the booking form. The booking form is limited to two people travelling together. You must attach five different Times Newspapers/T.A.T. flight tokens. Additional applications for two-for-one tickets must be on a separate booking form with another five flight tokens. Send the completed booking form to: T.A.T. European Airlines, Suite 220, Ashdown House, Gatwick Airport, West Sussex RH6 0EW. Token five is printed here today and token six, the booking form and full terms and conditions will be repeated in tomorrow's Times.



## Sail free with Sealink

### TERMS AND CONDITIONS

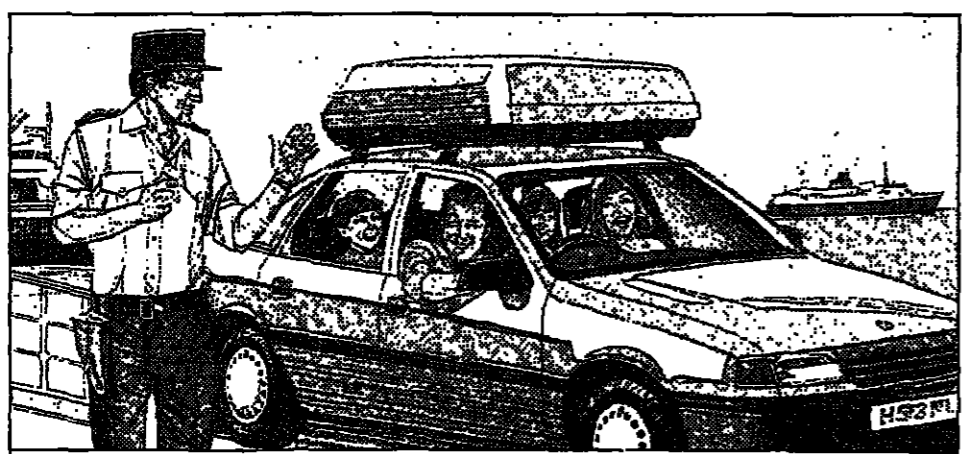
- 1 This offer is made exclusively by Times Newspapers Ltd in conjunction with Sealink Stena Line. Bookings, which must be made by persons aged 18 years or over, can be made through your local Abta travel agent or motoring organisation or by calling Sealink directly on 0233 615222. Monday-Friday 7.30am to 8.30pm; Saturday 7.30am to 7.30pm; Sunday 9am to 5pm.
- 2 The offer of a free ticket is only available when an all-in car standard return ticket for journeys of seven days or more, is booked and purchased for travel before August 31 1992 on either the Dover-Calais, Newhaven-Dieppe or Southampton-Cherbourg routes.
- 3 On booking, travellers will be sent a voucher and booking form with their tickets for a free all-in car up to five days faresaver return, for travel between September 14 and December 17 1992. This booking form should be completed after your first journey has been taken, attaching the original ticket counterfoil and 10 different Passport to France Sealink tokens from those published in The Sunday Times and The Times from June 14 to June 27.
- 4 The all-in car standard return fare and the all-in car

- faresaver up to five days return applies to a maximum of five people (including the driver) in a car, motorised caravan or minibus. Children aged four years and above are counted as one person.
- 5 The free journey must be booked directly with Sealink Stena Line.
- 6 This offer is subject to restricted space.
- 7 The free journey must be taken on the same route as the original ticket.
- 8 Travel on the first journey must be completed before the free ticket can be claimed.
- 9 The free ticket only applies to the all-in car up to five days faresaver return ticket.
- 10 Only one free ticket per application is allowed.
- 11 Return journeys using the free ticket must be completed by December 17 1992.
- 12 No cash alternative is available and tickets are strictly non-transferable.
- 13 Refunds will not be made.
- 14 This offer cannot be used in conjunction with any other offer or discounts available from Sealink or third parties.
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- 16 Times Newspapers Ltd shall not be liable for any failure or breach by Sealink Stena Line or their agents or any third parties.

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**HOW TO BOOK**

Buy an all-in car standard return ticket for travel before August 31 from your local Abta agent, motoring organisation or call Sealink direct on 0233 615222. Monday-Sunday. You will then receive a voucher and a booking form entitling you to a free ticket for travel between September 14 and December 17, 1992.



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With South Africa in turmoil, Sol Kerzner is confident that £100 million will be well spent on his Lost City. Michael Hamlyn and Arthur Goldstick report

## Sol's city of African dreams

This is the story. Long before the dawn of recorded history a tribe of nomads settled in a secluded valley, blessed with the abundance of nature. They were gentle, harmonious people, and they became rich through mining gold and platinum, and they built a royal palace for their king.

The palace was built on an island in a sacred lake. It was built with towers and waterfalls, with noble elephants guarding the walls, and leopards guarding the gates. Huge elephant tusks shaped the vaults and arches.

But their idyll was not to last. One day the earth shook and the people fled in terror. The walls of the city around the palace cracked and crumbled. The memory of the city faded, and as the centuries passed only spoken legend recalled the Lost City.

Now that city is to rise again. Good old Sol Kerzner is building the Lost City from scratch. He is conjuring the legend into life from a combination of dreams, of folk memories of the lost civilisation of Zimbabwe, of hard money-making plans for an African Disneyworld, a game park and water-playground with gambling and gold.

Mr Kerzner, who manages to combine the chutzpah of a Donald Trump with the imagination of a Walt Disney, and the physical presence of Orson Welles's Citizen Kane, is poised to transform Sun City, his Las Vegas of the high veld, into something with more international appeal. As South Africa begins to emerge from 40 years of world pariah status, he is repositioning his enterprise to take advantage of the expected floods of tourists attracted by the glorious sunshine, the first-world infrastructure, the almost-third-world prices, from Europe and America and Australia. Recent events in the black townships may now overshadow the image projected by the tourist industry, but this is viewed as a short-term problem.

Sun City in the scrub-covered dry hills of Bophuthatswana has had, not to put too fine a point on it, a slightly tacky reputation. It was where South African racists could take time off in the company of their black mistresses. Where the laws passed by a sort of independent sort of country within South Africa's borders, allowed gambling and topless dancing and erotic movies. Where Tannie van der Merwe could pour her 50 cent coins into the jingling, humming and whirling slot machines while Indian millionaires from Durban could hazard their mansions on the turn of a card.

Now Mr Kerzner's newly hired chief operating officer, Gerard Inzerillo, a New York Italian who learned his hotel-keeping in Nevada

and honed it in Florida, explains: "Africa is grown up now. Now the world is entitled to one of the last authentic mysterious experiences, a true African experience. We wanna position that globally now. We don't need Las Vegas in southern Africa. We have one of the great treasures of the world, which is the African wild life, the African people, the culture, the cuisine, the wine, the music, the outdoors."

"There was a time when Sun City had a very hedonistic reputation. Expensive. For swingers. Promiscuity. I've been here seven weeks. I've found no evidence of that promiscuity. None. Nor would I tolerate it. There is gaming, there is entertainment. A lot of the entertainment may be suggestive to some people's taste. Some of it is topless. But I'll tell you this. One of my very strategic goals is to capitalise on a global trend now and to reposition Sun City as a quintessential family resort."

So Mr Kerzner's vision of the Lost City with its island palace is taking shape at the heart of a children's aquatic playground. There are to be tube rides along a scenic waterway, a series of water chutes of varying degrees of terror, heated pools and an artificial surf machine throwing perfect waves onto an imported sandy beach.

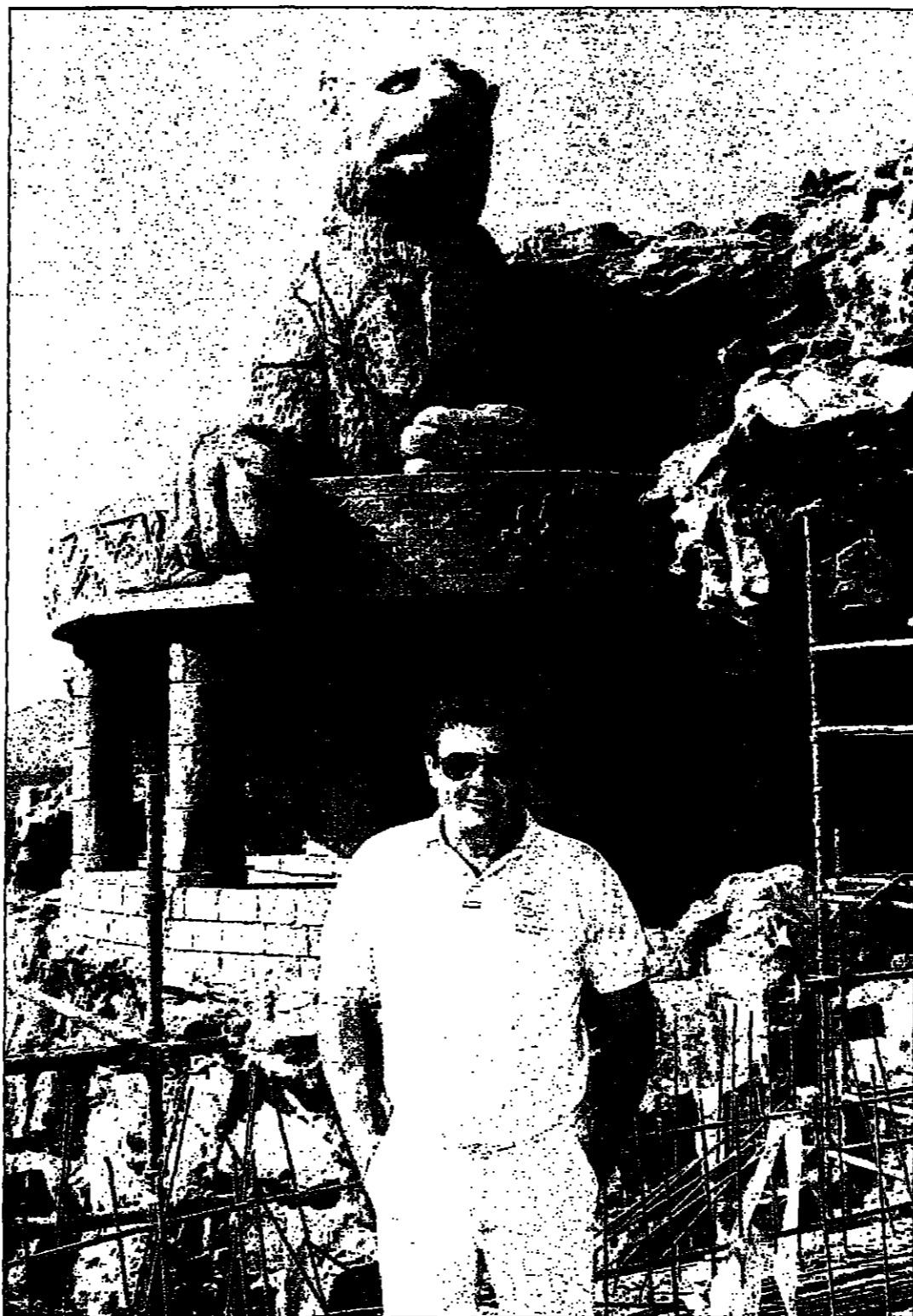
The South African high veld is at best an arid place. So while bringing in all the water required for these moist pleasures, the designers are also bringing in three quarters of a million trees and jungle plants to surround the playing pools with man-made forests, too. Some will be dry forests — and two ancient baobab trees have already been imported to the area. There will also be wet forests and one forest which will be continually drenched in a fine drizzle.

While the plants are being tended in a hospital nursery, the earth moving and excavation and building is going on with what appears calculated desperation. The opening date is only six months away. The buildings are being carefully constructed of artificial rock, carved and distressed to look as though they have suffered in a quake. A road is being blasted through real rock. "Yes," my guide agreed, "this rock is real, but Sol thinks it is the wrong colour, so it is being changed."

The palace has taken recognisable shape. The style of architecture could be described as jungle baroque. Structurally, it is recognisable as a hotel and conference centre, with hundreds of windows, and some magnificently arranged public rooms. The entrance atrium is domed like St Paul's, lined with a naive but glowing painting of jungle animals. "When it was finished Sol didn't like it," my guide said. "So the scaffolding was all put back and it was done again. He was right, of course."

But the main eye-catching features are the towers, each topped with a kiosk of curved tusks. The principal architect of this extravaganza is Gerald Allison, a 58-year-old Californian, whose work already includes a beach resort at Walt Disney World in Florida, and the Magic Kingdom Hotel at EuroDisney. He described his challenge "not to design a hotel, but to build a true palace of an ancient time. Inherent in the fantasy was the requirement to create an architecture that had never existed before."

The elephant is the main theme of the architecture. The huge pillars in the public rooms rest on elephant feet. Elephant bas-reliefs skitter along dorester panels. Elephant carvings support galleries. And last week witnessed one of the first events which will lead up to the

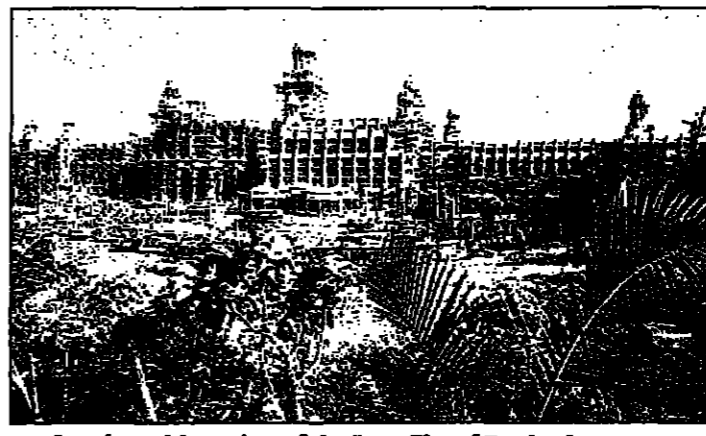


Dream builder: Sol Kerzner and one of his fantastic buildings rising from the veld

official opening of the Lost City this December — the unveiling of Shawu. Shawu was one of the so-called Magnificent Seven elephants of Kruger Park renowned in their lifetimes for their size and their ivory. A life-size image of him has been cast in bronze and stands at the heart of the convention centre of the hotel in the "Elephant Atrium". And before an audience which included some extraordinarily distinguished animal conservationists, a theatrical exercise of jungle drums and dry ice, torches, dancers and deep throated African choirs took place to present it to the public.

The association of the resort with animal conservation is something that Mr Kerzner takes pride in, and he, at least, is sure that the Lost City does not mark a step away from his original concept of Sun City. He is already concentrating on the Africaness of the experience, pointing out that right from the start Sun City was associated with a wild game reserve. He announced at the

unveiling ceremony that he would be spending a million rand to move a herd of elephant and hippo endangered by the southern African drought south to his reserves, and would build a dam to provide a constant, drought resistant supply of water for them in the future. Reassuringly the first big event



Jungle gothic: a view of the Lost City of Bophuthatswana

scheduled to take place after this summer's opening is the staging of the 1992 Miss World competition. Julia Morley and the reigning Miss World, Ninibeth Leal of Venezuela, were also on hand last week. The glittering point of Senorita Leal's crown winked and trembled a good 2ft above Mr Kerzner's head.

When people come here we want them to say, "Gee whizz." Sol Kerzner says, standing in the middle of a noisy building site fingering a chain of worry beads. Even as South Africa's townships descend into anarchy, and as wildly antagonistic leaders haggle over the political map of the country, he is spending more than £100 million here on pure pleasure.

To the average white South African Mr Kerzner, one of the wealthiest and most controversial businessmen on the African continent, is a hero who brought them previously unreachable fantasies such as gambling and blue movies. Even among black people who previously boycotted his pleasure palaces, Mr Kerzner is slowly beginning to acquire an aura of acceptability. He is not disturbed by the implications of future African National Congress (ANC) rule in South Africa, despite the organisation insisting on the reincorporation of the homelands once a non-racial government is in power. He began planning the Lost City with that prospect very much part of the overall scenario.

"If you look at this project there can be no doubt that it's going to have a very significant impact on the future growth of tourism," he says. "Tourism has everything that the new South Africa needs, extensive foreign exchange earnings, labour intensive jobs. Whatever the final format of the new South Africa is politically, Sun City and the Lost City are going to be a valuable asset."

Just to be sure, though, Mr Kerzner has lately been winning and dining the political elite of the ANC. He gave one of his Johannesburg mansions over to an ANC party a few weeks ago.

On the site of his latest project, as public relations functionaries flutter ineffectually in his wake, Mr Kerzner gets into his stride, and does what he enjoys best: showing his latest toy. Donning a hard hat, he leads the way across half-built bridges and mountains of scaffolding. At every point, he pauses to explain in painful detail the workings of gimmicks. Never mind the fact that, traditionally, there is little in black Africa approaching the Western concept of a royal palace. Mr Kerzner decided he would invent one.

"In developing this I kept saying to the guys, once we decided it'll be a palace, it's gotta be African. It took them almost a year to get the design right. Initially the towers were very sort of mosquey, they then became quite European and cathedral-like. Finally I said to the guys, look man, if there was such a thing as an African palace, it's going to be open, with look-out positions."

The Lost City is the biggest venture Sol Kerzner has ever tackled. But, for once, no one is questioning his sanity. When he launched South Africa's first luxury resort hotel near Durban in 1964, he was just 29. He was dismissed as a "mad kid". Within a year, it was South Africa's premier resort. Four years later, he built another luxury hotel on Durban's beachfront. Another year later, backed by the corporate giant South African Breweries, he established the Southern Sun hotel chain, changing the face of tourism in South Africa.

But when he announced his plans for Sun City, none of that mattered. Once again, he was the mad kid. The opening for a gambling resort within day-tripper distance of Johannesburg and Pretoria came after South Africa had granted pseudo-independence to Bophuthatswana, homeland to the Tswana people. It was the heyday of Grand Apartheid, and the government readily indulged in such bizarre mechanisms for redistributing the black majority.

Mr Kerzner was not interested in ideology. He saw opportunity. As each of four homelands was granted independence, he moved in with lavish offers for gambling rights, casino sites and resort hotels.

In the Transkei homeland, it is alleged, he paid a R2 million bribe to persuade the now deposed president George Matanzima to give him sole casino rights for the territory. Transkei still has a warrant out for Mr Kerzner's arrest. He has denied that he paid a bribe, saying that the sum was extorted from him at a time when it was too late to pull out of the project. His attitude is that his hotel group, Sun International (Bophuthatswana), is a public company, listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, and its books are open to scrutiny.

He prefers talking about the "lunacy" that persuaded him to build Sun City. "There was absolutely nothing here, there were no points of reference, there was no research and development one could really do to determine whether we would make it."

Mr Kerzner is doing some serious wooing of the world's beautiful people. Recently, he found himself lunching with Jean-Michel Jarre, the French keyboard and laser light wizard, dining with Miss World and in between playing tag with at least two TV network crews who had been flown to the site.

If people don't readily swallow his fantasy, Kerzner is willing to make it easier for them. His staff have auditioned more than a dozen London-based public relations companies, in search of an international promoter for the Lost City. With a rumoured public relations budget of close to R5 million (£1 million), that is one constituency that will not object to designer mythology.

## Neglected history chained to a railing

The Royal Geographical Society is hoping to break down publicity fences

On May 16, 1932, The Times published a letter from a Professor Debenham appealing for funds for an expedition "to settle for ever the last great geographical problem which remains": whether the Antarctic was divided into two sub-continents by a wide channel.

While two American air expeditions had already been planned to try to settle the question, the appeal was on behalf of a more traditional form of exploration: "For the last few months," the professor wrote, "in a small room at the Royal Geographical Society, a group of young men have been planning the same journey of 1,500 miles, not by air, but on foot with dog teams."

The leader of the group was Gino Watkins, at 25 the youngest-ever winner of the Royal Geographical Society (RGS) Founders' Medal. Dynamic and good-looking, Watkins had caught the public's imagination in a way no British polar explorer had done since the days of Shackleton and Scott.

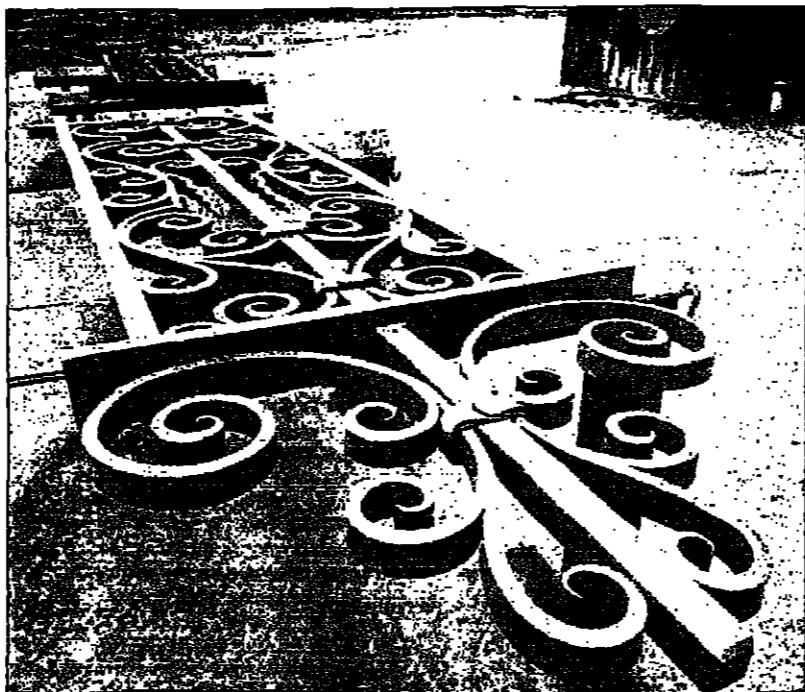
On July 8, the Prince of Wales will unveil a new set of railings outside Lowther Lodge, the home of the RGS in Kensington Gore, in west London. This is the building in which Watkins's journey was planned, and in which thousands of scientific expeditions have been organised and analysed since the RGS moved there from Savile Row in 1912. Inside, it is not hard to picture Watkins at work for the building is little changed.

From the outside Lowther Lodge does not have the look of the headquarters of a learned royal society. Although it is a large building, the busy composition of its main redbrick facade, with its many recessions and projec-

tions, its gables, dormers, balconies, chimneys and windows of different sizes, makes it look homely and picturesque, almost cottagey.

In fact it was designed as a private house for the wealthy Lowther family. Completed in 1876, its architect was the innovative, and much imitated, Richard Norman Shaw. At Lowther Lodge, Shaw was in pursuit of his dream of the discovery of a native, vernacular style, drawing on real and imagined elements of the past. It was built to a "free plan" — rooms were asymmetrically arranged so that they did not necessarily correspond with those on the floors above or below — and contained such "Old English" elements as a great hall and a minstrel's gallery.

The impression, for all Shaw's efforts to aggrandise the place through its scale and the quality of its materials, is one of quaintness. It is an atmosphere which seems to suit the somewhat shabby displays of antique sextants and 16th-century maps that now decorate the building. In 1912, the story goes, Lord Curzon, the president of the RGS, committed the society to the purchase of Lowther Lodge for £100,000 on the basis of a five-minute conversation with James Lowther, then Speaker of the House of Commons, during the tea interval of the



Old and new: the outside of Lowther Lodge (top) and its new £40,000 railings

Eton and Harrow cricket match at Lord's. One of Lord Curzon's first actions after the purchase was to order the demolition of the high brick wall that masked the front of the building from Kensington Gore.

This wall was replaced with railings, to the design of

Thompson and Walford, the architects, which followed closely the pattern of the railings around Hyde Park, across the road. In 1941, in common with others across the country, they were removed to be melted down for the war effort. There is a story that they were seen intact after

the war — that their removal had been merely symbolic — but if so, they were never replaced.

The new railings, designed by architects Purcell Miller Tritton & Partners, and based in their turn on Thompson and Walford's drawings, are, it has to be said, nothing special. Nancy Davis, chairman of the Lowther Lodge Group, which is dedicated to the building's conservation, describes them as "profoundly neutral in design terms".

The railings are costing the RGS £40,000, an amount it had trouble raising until Arco British, a subsidiary of the American oil and gas exploration company, stepped in with commercial sponsorship. So why bother to replace them? After all, the railings have nothing to do with exploration.

"Our royal charter charges us with furthering the science of geography," says Dr John Hemming, director of the RGS. "The fact that we have a Grade II listed building is very nice, but it's not our main purpose." But, like the removal of their predecessors, the installation of the new railings seems to have a symbolic significance.

The society has more expeditions in the field than it ever had in the 19th century. The number of applicants for grants goes up every year. We

are enjoying, according to Dr Hemming, "a golden age of discovery". But, he says, the discoveries made are no longer written about.

"The RGS has always been a fantastically poor society," Ms Davis says. "Geologists don't make millions. When they die, all they leave the society is their library."

The hidden reason for the reinstatement of the railings, and for the proposed development of a block of flats in Lowther Lodge's back garden, is, of course, money: in order to raise its public profile the society needs money, and in order to make money, it needs to raise its public profile.

This is a dilemma with which, oddly enough, Watkins might have sympathised. He, too, was the victim of a recession, and never managed, in spite of his fame, to secure the funds to finance his Antarctic expedition.

Instead he led, that same summer of 1932, a much more modest expedition back to the Arctic, where he had made his reputation. Forced to travel light, Watkins and his colleagues had to hunt much of their own food once they arrived at their destination.

Because Watkins handled his kayak as well as an eskimo, most of the hunting fell to him. One day he failed to return from a seal hunt. His kayak was found floating upside down in a fjord. His body was never found.

The kayak is now displayed, rather perfunctorily and without explanation, in a corridor in Lowther Lodge. If the new railings help to popularise the work of the RGS to the extent that stories such as that of Watkins became common currency again, they will have done their job.

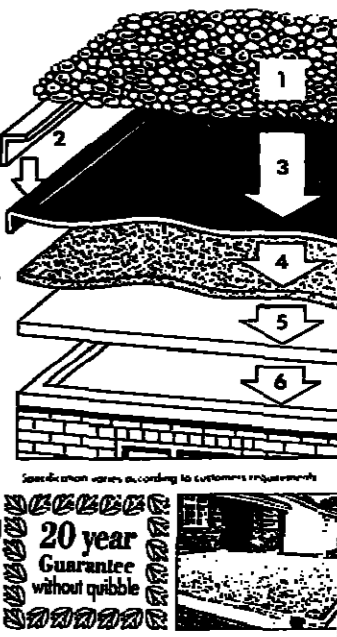
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# Primed and timed for healing

The BBC challenges *Coronation Street* with a programme about the medical problems of the famous, reports Alasdair Buchan

When Sue Lawley recently threw in the towel as a chat show host one of her complaints was that not enough famous people would agree to interviews without having something to "sell" — a record, book, film or concert tour. She missed an incentive that a new BBC television series is employing to the full — encouraging people to talk about their health.

Apart from doctors pinned against the wall at parties, many people actually enjoy hearing about others' medical setbacks and recoveries. Equally, a lot of others, including the famous, are happy to oblige.

On the surface, *Fighting Back* (BBC1, Wednesdays, 7.30pm) threatens all the familiar horrors of the talk show genre. A cheering audience with searchlights flashing back and forth over its heads greet the entrance of the glamorous host, the actress Lynn Redgrave. There are no Wogan-style jokes but the guest is first introduced then seated on a revolving stage for a "chat" about his or her most traumatic memories. The series began this week with Mike Nolan, a former singer with Bucks Fizz, talking about the epilepsy which followed his near death in a coach crash. All that seems to be lacking is Loyd Grossman in a surgical mask.

The producers say the glossy façade is there to attract an audience in peak viewing time, but the underlying purpose is much more down-to-earth. "This is not an exercise in peeping through the keyhole," says Michael Latham, the editor of the series, who does not hide the fact that a large part of his brief was to devise a programme that would attract an audience in the most difficult slot for the BBC, opposite ITV's *Coronation Street*. "The one thing that all the people featured in the programmes have in common is that they genuinely want to help others by sharing their experiences," Mr Latham says.

Certainly, the experiences covered by the celebrity guests are serious. Next week the tennis player Arthur Ashe talks at length about how he and his family are coping with the discovery that he has AIDS. Other programmes involve the model



Fighting back: Maurice Gibb, a reformed alcoholic, with Lynn Redgrave (centre) and his wife Yvonne. "This is a wonderful form of giving something back," he says

**'The one thing that all the people featured in the programmes have in common is that they want to help others by sharing their experiences'**

Margot Hemingway on her fight with bulimia, the footballer Gary Mabbutt on diabetes, the television producer Desmond Wilcox on heart by-pass surgery, Maurice Gibb of the Bee Gees on alcoholism, the actress Thora Hird on her arthritis and Rick Allen, the drummer with Def Leppard who lost an arm in a car crash.

The last programme is planned to be a filmed report on the chemo- and radiotherapy treatment for cancer undergone by the entertainer Roy Castle this summer. The studio and his weakened immunity from the course of treatment were not thought compatible.

Lynn Redgrave insists she would not have taken on the role of host if she had not been convinced that the medical prying was with the best of intentions. "It isn't just a talk show, it's a study of a particular syndrome, illness or accident seen through the patient's eye rather than through the doctor's, as is usual in programmes about medical matters. Every interview and story is different but they all want to share how they fought

back so that they can help others."

As a frequent chat show guest herself Miss Redgrave is firmly, very firmly, of the opinion that talk shows have a check asking people who don't have anything to "sell" to appear. "It's a very English attitude to think celebrities are whores who will do anything for exposure," she says bluntly. "The difference here is that these people are not selling anything. They are giving something. They are taking part in a programme in order to help others."

Maurice Gibb, a reformed alcoholic, agrees: "This is a wonderful form of giving something back in return for all the help I was given when I was in trouble. I felt that the

main point of this programme was to get across to other alcoholics and their families that something can be done and that they are not struggling alone."

The studio audience does not participate in discussion on the programme but Miss Redgrave feels it helps her guests relax and tell a better story. "And of course, there is a great deal of humour in the middle of these terrible stories," she says. "The laughter of the studio audience helps the viewers at home pinpoint the spirit in which the stories are being told."

The studio interviews are gentle evocations of the enquiries conducted a thousand times a day in

medical consulting rooms. Questions such as "When did you first notice? ... Then what happened? ... How did that affect you?" are no problem to experienced media performers. But the tenor is deliberately unaggressive, Mr Latham says, in order to provide a balance to some fairly tough filmed inserts. Mr Gibb, for example, has to sit through interviews with his wife and children talking about a part of his life he cannot recall with clarity.

Margot Hemingway, filmed at a London hospital where bulimics are treated, breaks down during a psychodrama session. Miss Redgrave, also a former bulimic, says, "It took me five years after I had stopped suffering from bulimia to admit to public. Margot is nowhere near that far down the road so I think it helped her to have me to talk to about it."

Miss Redgrave believes that the years of self-imposed secrecy about her illness gives her a particular insight. "I couldn't say I had it, though I knew it was destructive and disgusting. These are all people who

are very bold and are holding nothing back." The 48-year-old actress believes that the cathartic effect she experienced by "coming out" ten years ago might be a help to the viewers as well as her guests.

"When Mike Nolan talked about how the discovery that he had epilepsy was very, very frightening for him and such a terrible low then that's invaluable for a fellow sufferer who is watching," she says. "I know the British tend to feel that problems have to be met with a stiff upper lip but there's more truth in the old saying that a trouble shared is a trouble halved."

Of course, sharing your troubles as a strategy depends who you share them with. Viewers will probably prove more receptive than a plane load of tycoons as Maurice Gibb, who was once ordered off a transatlantic flight as "unsuitable for travel", concedes when asked if he made a conscious decision to "go public". "I think most people had already guessed after I grounded a Concorde," he says.

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## Staying mad can be bad

Resentment may be damaging to your health

The idea that resentment can kill is not exactly new. The philosopher Nietzsche observed that of all the negative emotions, resentment was by far the most corrosive. It eats into the personality and stays there, he said, doing ever more harm as the years go by.

And now, some doctors are considering the idea that negative emotions, rather than what we might eat, drink or smoke, are most destructive to health. Of all the "bad health" emotions — anxiety, anger, fear, resentment — resentment they suggest may be the most damaging.

The reason for this, says Dr Richard Tonkin, a consultant gastroenterologist who now runs the Health Screening Unit at the London Clinic, is because there is never any outlet for this emotion.

Unlike many other emotions which may be felt fleetingly and are then dispersed, resentment gets trapped in the system, and, he believes, may eventually affect blood chemistry and the immune system.

"With resentment," he says, "there is a sense of being unable to cope. People who suffer from it feel hard done by, yet normally, they suffer and fume in silence. Resentment puts the body into a state

**'People often don't realise they can make a conscious choice to alter their attitude'**

of preparation for action. The pulse rises and continual secretion of adrenaline causes overproduction of fats such as cholesterol and triglycerides.

"The problem is, there is no outlet for them at all, as there is never any action. So the excess adrenaline and cholesterol stay in the circulation, clogging up the system."

A typical resentment-sufferer, according to Dr Tonkin, is a sub-manager who believes the chairman is an ass, and fumes about being underused and unappreciated — yet never does anything about it.

"People often don't realise that they can make a conscious choice to alter their attitude," he says. "If you change your eating habits, you'll alter the amount of cholesterol you take in, but unless you alter your attitudes, the danger is still there. My own belief is that, although dietary and lifestyle advice is important, the overwhelming cause of modern disease is the stress caused by negative emotions."

If resentment does affect health, how does one start to get it out of the system? Dr Tonkin believes that health screening clinics can help.

"Instead of identifying risk factors, such as smoking, drinking, saturated fats, which everybody knows about anyway these days, I try to help people get the reins in their own hands, so that they can be in charge of what they do, feel useful, that they are contributing," he says.

GPs are now being encouraged by the health department to run health promotion clinics in their surgeries. But the real health promotion comes, Dr Tonkin is certain, when people understand the good that can be achieved when negative emotions are replaced by positive ones.

Over the past few years, adrenalin has come to be seen as a "bad" hormone, but says Dr Tonkin, it is simply a tool which can be used for good or ill. "It's all a question of how you deal with the situation."

But not all health screening experts accept that the stress caused by negative emotions play a part in health breakdown. Dr David Barkham, who runs a lipid-lowering clinic at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, says: "There is certainly evidence from animal studies that stress causes a rise in cholesterol levels, and also some work suggesting that unemployed people have raised cholesterol levels. But I don't feel that stress is a major factor in determining cholesterol levels. It's certainly very small compared to diet, weight and activity levels."

LIZ HODGKINSON  
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Cars, not pollen, could be more to blame for hay fever

## Suffer in the city

My eyes are damp as I write this article: your nose may well be running as you read it. These symptoms may be caused by summer colds but, this year in particular, hay fever is a much more likely diagnosis.

Estimates on how many people are affected — thought to be about one in six — are only educated guesses. Most hay fever sufferers do not appear in the medical statistics because they buy their own remedies from the chemist, or simply put up with sore eyes and snuffles. Hay fever rates will be highest among young people living in cities, and lowest among pensioners in the countryside.

The condition, known as seasonal allergic rhinitis, is most common in people aged between five and 25, but can also suddenly appear, or reappear, in middle age. Between the 1950s and the 1980s the number of people consulting their GPs with hay fever symptoms quadrupled. More recently, the numbers of sufferers are said to be increasing by 5 per cent every year.

"We have every reason to think this trend will continue," says Robert Davies, a professor of respiratory medicine at St Bartholomew's hospital, London. Sufferers rely on the pollen count — the number of grains of pollen per cubic metre of inhaled air — to find out what kind of day they are likely to have. However, Professor Davies believes a clearer picture would be provided by measuring the effects of car exhaust fumes and other sources of atmospheric pollution.

Hay fever symptoms are caused by an allergy to the proteins in grass and tree pollens. Some people are affected by levels as low as ten grains of pollen per cubic metre of inhaled air, while others will be symptom free until levels reach 100 or more.



Summer of discontent: the annual misery of hay fever

However, the rise in the number of people affected by hay fever since the 1950s has coincided with a drop in airborne pollen levels, the result of farmers planting low-pollen grasses, such as rye, and cutting it for silage before it has a chance to pollinate. But production of one particular crop, oil seed rape, has increased tenfold in ten years. Those densely planted fields of yellow flowers, with their thick powdery pollen, seem an obvious cause of hay fever.

But Professor Davies has his doubts. "Oil seed rape is implicated because it smells so strong, and produces flowers just as the pollen levels start to rise. But its pollen is too heavy to be carried far by the wind, and there is little evidence supporting the theory that it can be blamed for the increase in hay fever."

He points out that cars have also proliferated in the post-war years, and that exhaust pollution could explain why city dwellers are more affected by hay fever than those in the country.

Professor Davies says some of the best studies of hay fever have been undertaken in Sweden, where for many years military conscripts have been asked about a variety of diseases. "This research has shown that hay fever is three times more common in conscripts from Stockholm than in those from the country," he

says. "In Japan, where cedar tree pollens are the main cause of hay fever, it has been found that people living near roads are much more likely to be affected than people living in the forest."

Japanese studies have also shown that exposure to diesel emissions stimulates the production of IgE, the allergy antibody that triggers the symptoms of hay fever. "The effects of pollen grains coated with these pollutants are the same as a major rise in the pollen count," Professor Davies says. His own work suggests another mechanism by which atmospheric pollution may cause a rise in the incidence of hay fever. He has found that nitrogen dioxide and ozone from motor car exhausts can damage the delicate hairs in the inner lining of the nose, making it easier for pollen particles to be absorbed.

But do not be too quick to blame pollen or car exhausts alone. Professor Davies says psychological factors influence allergic disease. A field of flowers seen on the cinema screen, walking on plastic grass, or just reading about hay fever may be enough to set off the snuffles.

ANN KENT

For a free hay fever information pack, produced by the British Allergy Foundation, write to Summer Survival Pack, PO Box 21, Godalming, Surrey GU7 2SS.

## Ripples from research

CHARING CROSS Hospital is one of the London hospitals which it is supposed would be threatened with the axe if the authors of the King's Fund report on London medicine had their way. Their recommendations would dismantle the London teaching hospital system which has made London one of the five or six great teaching centres of the world. Their express purpose is to make more money available for spending on social workers, counsellors and other members of the primary health team so as to be better able to care for, among examples quoted, the homeless and drug addicts.

The publication of the King's Fund's deliberations almost coincides with a report in *Mims* magazine of research at the Charing Cross which will revolutionise the life of thousands of elderly, mainly very poor, people in the capital and millions worldwide, who suffer from venous, varicose leg ulcers.

Although leg ulcers can affect any income group they are more common in those who have spent a lifetime being overworked, overweight and poorly paid. The ulcers erode the flesh of the lower third of the leg: as it rots the discharge oozes through matted stockings and bandages so that its stench permeates the house or flat.

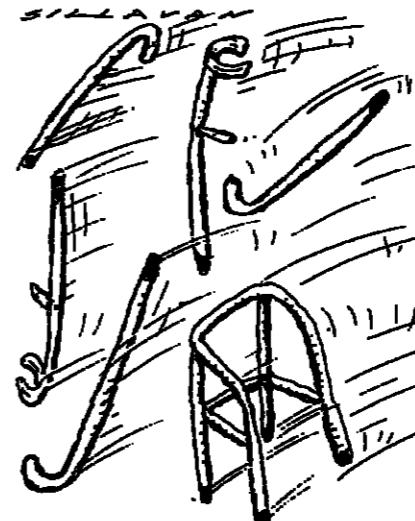
The traditional treatment of leg ulcers is to bandage the leg tightly and instruct the patient to keep her, or less often his, legs



MEDICAL BRIEFING  
Dr Thomas Stuttford

elevated; not easy for an old person living alone and looking after herself. Research shows that within 48 hours the pressure of the bandage, even if expertly applied by the district nurse, has eased off and the bandage is doing no good. Doctors at Charing Cross have developed a four-layered leg covering, which will be known as the Charing Cross bandage system when it becomes available to GPs later this year. It can be left on for a week and does not need to be changed every 48 hours as it maintains a therapeutic pressure for at least seven days. When wearing them, eight out of ten patients are cured within 12 weeks, four times as many as those who have standard district nursing care. The introduction of the bandaging system has meant that twice as many patients can be treated at Charing Cross, and despite this the cost of running the unit has fallen from £400,000 a year to £150,000.

Research at teaching hospitals enquires



into the mundane as well as the exotic, but even high-technology research later has applications for home care. Students who attended the Charing Cross unit will never forget the lessons learnt there: in particular the importance of excluding arterial disease before applying a tight bandage (lest gangrene supervene).

When those students go to their own practices they will carry the knowledge they learnt in London to all corners of the earth.

## Death by water

SAD as the bizarre, recent death of Stuart Thompson was — he died after drinking too much water — it is a reminder that anything, even something as innocuous as Oxford tap water, can be dangerous if taken in excess. Several people die every year from self-induced water intoxication; their bizarre craving is usually a symptom, as it was in Mr Thompson's case of schizophrenia.

Death occurs because of a decrease in the concentration of sodium, hyponatraemia, in the blood. In extreme cases of hyponatraemia, the patient suffers stupor, coma and eventually convulsions and death.

Recent press reports of French research have given more reasons why small quantities of alcohol — the authors claim in particular red wine — are beneficial: not only does it increase the proportion of high density, "good" fat in the blood to the low density "dangerous" portion but the wine



has the effect of reducing the stickiness of the platelets so that dangerous clots are less likely to form.

But even the French agree that alcohol, like water, can be dangerous in excess. In the recovery phase after binge drinking the platelets as well as the drunkard dry out, and in consequence may become more sticky: one of the reasons why patients may suffer a stroke or coronary thrombosis after a heavy night's drinking.

## Relatives, take note

THE Olympic Games have focused interest on the unnecessary sudden deaths which occasionally occur in young athletes and are caused by the misuse of drugs. Cyclists, for example, may have had coronary arteries after their blood viscosity has been increased by erythropoietin, which increases the production of red blood cells, or by autologous transfusion of red cells.

Tragic as these deaths are, they are avoidable, unlike that of Daniel Yorath, son of the football manager Terry Yorath, who died of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Last week the sudden death of a Malvern schoolgirl from the same cause has also been reported. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is one of the commoner causes of sudden death in an apparently healthy young adult. In hypertrophic cardiomyopathy the heart muscle thickens abnormally and interferes with the pumping action of the heart by pressing on the mitral valve if the left side of the heart is involved, or more

occasionally if the right side is affected the pulmonary valve, thereby producing an obstruction to the flow of blood. Cardiomyopathies are divided into those which are secondary to other diseases or those which are idiopathic, like those of Daniel or the Malvern schoolgirl, with no obvious cause.

General Practitioner magazine has recently warned that the majority of so-called idiopathic hypertrophic cardiomyopathies are inherited, and that one of the genes responsible has been identified at St George's Medical School, London. It is recommended that the near kin of any sufferer from proven hypertrophic cardiomyopathy should be screened so that its presence can be detected early before its typical symptoms — including chest pain, palpitations, fainting attacks or even sudden death — make their presence known. A modified lifestyle and treatment can relieve symptoms in many cases; others may eventually need a heart transplant.



## No maladministration damages

**Regina v Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Ex parte Maguire and Others**  
[Judgment June 16]

There was no general right to damages in English law for maladministration.

Mr Justice Schiemann said that the Queen's Bench Division was not a court of damages. It was a court of law. It was not a court of equity. It was not a court of conscience. It was a court of law. It was not a court of equity. It was not a court of conscience. It was a court of law.

Mr John R. Davies for the applicants; Mr William Braithwaite, QC, for the council.

MR JUSTICE SCHIEMANN said that Mr Justice Omon had quashed various decisions of the local authority refusing the applicants hackney carriage licences. The local authority was ordered to reconsider those applications according to law which it had done and licences had been granted to the applicants.

However, the applicants maintained that they had suffered damage as a result of the local authority's refusal to grant licences. They claimed that the local authority was liable to compensate them for that damage.

The law relating to claims for damages for administrative wrongdoings was notoriously unsatisfactory from the claimant's point of view.

Thus it came about, in his Lordship's view, that the claim was put in a number of different ways.

**Breach of statutory duty**

The applicants submitted that the local authority was under a statutory duty not to mismanage the affairs of its own statutory duty, that the authority did mismanage the affairs of those powers, and that as a result it refused the applicants the hackney carriage licences and that as a result of that refusal the applicants had suffered damage.

The question for the court however was whether those powers were sufficient to found a private law action for the damage caused by the breach of a duty imposed by statute. It could only do so if Parliament so intended.

In the present case, there was no indication in the legislative provisions that they were passed for the benefit of would-be cab drivers rather than the public at large.

A refusal of a licence gave rise to a right of appeal to the crown court. The imposition of a condition which would not be unlawful gave rise to a right of appeal to the magistrates court.

His Lordship was not persuaded that Parliament intended anyone to have a private right of action in respect of any failure by a licensing authority to exercise its powers lawfully.

**Negligence**

Mr Davies submitted that the local authority was negligent in believing that the statute empowered it to act as it did and that it was under a duty, owed to the applicants, not to act negligently. He accepted that not every mismanagement of one's powers involved negligence but submitted that some might.

The present mismanagement of its powers did not seem to his Lordship to be in itself negligent on the part of the licensing sub-committee or anyone else.

The action complained of was not empowered by the statute and therefore fell to be quashed but that did not necessarily mean that those who reached the conclusion that they did acted negligently.

In his Lordship's judgment, the local authority's actions did not amount to negligence.

**Contract**

The primary way in which Mr Davies put his case was that the council was liable in contract on the basis of a promise contained in a letter dated May 18, 1989.

The essence of the submission was that that letter was an offer by the local authority to each addressee to issue a licence to him provided that he both fulfilled the condition precedent and communicated that fact to the local authority prior to the fulfilment of the condition subsequent, which matters had been done.

Mr Braithwaite advanced a number of arguments against the existence of any contract, the most impressive of which was that the letter of May 18 was not to be taken as an offer capable of acceptance but rather as an accurate representation of local authority policy as it was at the time of the letter.

He submitted that they were not in the field of contract but rather local government administration. Local authorities were always administering policy documents but those were not to be construed as offers to the world at large and that the same applied to letters

setting out policy. In his Lordship's judgment that submission was well founded. There was no reason to suppose that either the local authority or the applicants ever thought in terms of contract.

That was not conclusive but in the present case to construe the letter of May 18 as a contractual offer seemed to his Lordship to be to lose touch with reality and to insert the law of contract into an inapposite situation.

**Estoppel**

Finally, Mr Davies sought to mount a submission on the basis of estoppel by convention. He submitted that although local authority was not contractually liable to the applicants, since it had acted as though there was such a contract it was now estopped from denying it.

While it was true that the local authority, rightly in his Lordship's view, perceived those who had acted on the indication given in the letter of May 18 as having a strong claim to a licence but there was no indication before his Lordship that the local authority ever represented that it ever thought of such a claim as a contractual claim as opposed to a claim based on a desire to administer well and fairly.

**Conclusion**

It followed that the applicants' claim failed. They failed because there was not in law a general right to damages for maladministration. While his Lordship had considerable sympathy with the applicants he did not think that he was at liberty to extend the law in the way suggested.

Solicitors: Nyland & Beattie, Wines; Mr Roger J. Crellin, Huyton.

## Regina v Redbourne

Before Lord Justice Staughton, Mr Justice McInnes and Mr Justice Potter

[Judgment June 19]

In assessing the proceeds of drug trafficking under the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986, a judge's decision whether or not to make the assumptions listed in section 2(3) was an interim one which fell to be made on his way to reaching his final decision; such a decision involving a full consideration of the facts of the case and whether, once fully deployed, it was sufficient to negate any of the assumptions made.

The Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, so held in dismissing an appeal by Clifford Alan Redbourne against a confiscation order of £61,886 or two years imprisonment in default, consecutive to a sentence of two years imprisonment imposed in May 1991 at St Albans Crown Court (Judge Gordon) for possession of a Class B controlled drug with intent to supply.

Section 2 of the 1986 Act provides: "(2) The court may, for the purpose of determining whether the defendant has benefited from drug trafficking, make the following assumptions, except to the extent that any of the assumptions are shown to be incorrect in the defendant's case."

(3) Those assumptions are—(a) that any property appearing to be in the defendant's possession at any time since his conviction, or (b) to have been transferred to him at any time since the beginning of the period of six years ending when the proceedings were instituted against him, was received by him, in connection with drug trafficking carried on by him, (b) that any expenditure of his since the beginning of that period was met out of payments received by him in connection with drug trafficking carried on by him, and (c) that, for the purpose of valuing any property received or assumed to have been received by him at any time as such a reward, he received the property free of any other interests in it."

Mr Robert Neill, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant, Mr Andrew Mitchell for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE STAUGHTON, giving the judgment of the court, said that in March 1990 the appellant was stopped by police when driving his car. Cannabis resin valued at £50,000 was found in the boot. His explanation was that he had been engaged as a courier, on that

occasion only, to transport the consignment for a £2,000 reward. The police officer who enquired into the matter made a statement which concluded that the appellant had benefited from drug trafficking to the extent of £248,547.26 and had realisable assets amounting to £147,605.83.

*Inter alia*, the issues raised on appeal in relation to the imposition of the confiscation order of £61,886 were:

A What was the standard of proof, if any, imposed upon the prosecution by the 1986 Act?

B How should a judge decide how to make the assumptions referred to in section 2(3)?

C What was the effect of the assumptions if they were not rebutted by or on behalf of the defendant?

The answer to question A was that the criminal standard of proof applied as in *R v Dicks* (1991) 2 WLR 1384 and *R v Enwazor* ((1990) 12 Cr App R (S) 661).

There was no express answer to question B in the 1986 Act. Section 2(2) said only that the court "may" make assumptions, but since such cases were proving troublesome the court thought that some further guidance of a limited nature ought to be given.

It could not have been the intention of Parliament that a judge had to be satisfied on the evidence before him that the defendant had benefited from drug trafficking before he made any assumption at all, still less that he had to be satisfied as to the value of the proceeds of drug trafficking. If that were the law there would be no point in the elaborate procedure for assumptions.

Furthermore, section 2(2) provided that the assumptions might be made for the purpose of determining whether the defendant had benefited, and if so the value of the proceeds of drug trafficking. The burden, the assumption stood as a fact.

The court had been concerned as to whether two passages in the judgment of Lord Lane, Lord

Chief Justice *Dickens* (at p1389) showed that reasoning to be incorrect but did not believe that there were reasons to say that any fact covered by an assumption which was not rebutted might yet need further evidence to establish it before the burden on the prosecution could be regarded as satisfied.

It was considered that his words were intended to do no more than acknowledge that unrebutted assumptions might cover only part of the prosecution case and that other evidence might well be needed to convince the judge that other aspects of that case which assumptions had been rebutted, or where facts in issue were never covered by an assumption in the first place, were proved to the criminal standard.

Again, on considering section 3(1), the court did not read Lord Lane as saying that in those circumstances any assumption properly made ceased to have effect. He was referring to matters which the prosecution might need to prove notwithstanding the availability of assumptions, such as the date and amount of sums received or already held by the defendant.

In this case, the judge properly approached the matter by making the assumption referred to in section 2(3)(a). Then he considered what property appeared to the court (i) to have been held by the defendant at any time since his conviction and (ii) to have been transferred to him in the relevant period of six years.

Finally, he considered to what extent the defendant had by the civil standard rebutted the assumptions that such property had been received by him as a payment or reward in connection with drug trafficking.

The judge had carried out the last task in the manner which he arrived at a total sum of £61,886. There was no reason to say that the judge reached the wrong conclusion.

Solicitors: CPS, Central Confiscation Unit.

**Strike no excuse for liability**

**Woolfall v Knowsley Borough Council**

A local authority which failed to clear rubbish from a tip on land adjoining the highway so as not to aggravate an industrial dispute with its employees could not be excused from liability when a boy aged 12 on the highway was injured by a fragment from a aerosol can exploding on the burning tip.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Woolf and Lord Justice Leggatt) so held on June 8 dismissing an appeal by Knowsley Borough Council from Mr Justice Morland who had awarded damages of £10,645 to the plaintiff Daniel Woolfall, suing by his aunt and next friend, Irene White.

LORD JUSTICE WOOLF said that the fragment had been propelled from the tip where rubbish had accumulated during a strike of dustmen. The local authority, aware of the danger of such accidents, had not employed private contractors during the strike to remove the rubbish for fear of aggravating the dispute.

The local authority had not acted reasonably. Where there was a duty to take steps for protecting the public against the risk of injury, it was no answer to that duty to say that for reasons of industrial relations steps, necessary to remedy the breach of duty, had deliberately not been taken.

The authority remained under a duty to take action to fulfil its duty to the public and, as landowner occupying land adjoining the highway it remained under a duty to protect the public who might be endangered from activities on the land.

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## Hospital unfair over dismissals

**St John of God (Care Services) Ltd v Brooks and Others**

Before Mr Justice Knox, Mr G. Davies and Mr R. H. Phipps

[Judgment June 16]

A hospital had acted unfairly within the meaning of section 57(3) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 when, following a reorganisation after cuts in funding from the National Health Service, it dismissed members of the nursing staff for refusing to accept detrimental changes to the terms of their employment.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal held that the industrial tribunal had erred in law when it had based its decision on a passage in *Harvey on Industrial Relations and Employment Law* (volume 1, division 11, paragraph 1030) to the effect that the crucial question was whether the terms offered

were those which a reasonable employer could offer. Whether a dismissal was fair or unfair was to be judged in the light of the situation at the time of dismissal and not at the earlier stage of the offer of changed terms.

The appeal tribunal by a majority (Mr G. Davies dissenting) allowed an appeal by St John of God (Care Services) Ltd from a decision of a Middlesbrough industrial tribunal in January 1990, that the four respondents, Mr F. Brooks, Mrs L. Andrews, Mrs E. Wharton and Mr R. Stephens, had been unfairly dismissed. The tribunal had concluded that no reasonable employer should have expected the employees to accept the new contracts.

Mr John Bowers for the employers; Mr R. C. C. O'Rourke for the first three respondents.

MR JUSTICE KNOX said that

the appellants operated a hospital where the respondents were members of the nursing staff. Following a reorganisation at St John of God (Care Services) Ltd, the company needed to reduce its spending and it offered new contracts to employees with a reduction in pay and holiday entitlement. The respondents were among a number of staff who did not accept the new terms and were dismissed.

The industrial tribunal found that the company had shown "some other substantial reason" for dismissal, namely the need to re-arrange terms and conditions of employees' contracts. It then found that although management had a right to reorganise a business in a manner they considered advantageous, the crucial question was whether the terms offered were those which a reasonable employer could offer.

The area of dispute before the appeal tribunal was limited to the

question whether or not that was a correct statement of the law. It was an accurate quotation of a sentence in *Harvey*.

The majority of the appeal tribunal considered that there was a danger in promoting the nature of the offer made by the employer of new terms and conditions to the status of the sole or crucial test as the sentence in *Harvey* did because it involved a departure from the words of section 57(3): "whether the employer... acted reasonably or not in dismissing the employee."

In construing upon the terms of the offer the industrial tribunal had erred in law. The appeal would be allowed and remitted to the industrial tribunal for reconsideration.

Solicitors: Fishers, Burton-on-Trent; Bury & Walkers, Leeds.

## CAR BUYERS GUIDE

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200/230E Auto Wanted, 95-91 with FSH, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 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## BBC1

- 6.00 Ceefax (58152);  
 6.30 Breakfast News begins with Business Breakfast until 6.55 when Laurie Mayer and Jill Dando present news and topical reports with regular business, sport, weather, regional news and travel bulletins (4222559);  
 9.05 Perfect Strangers. American comedy series (r) (6903794) 9.30 Hot Chiefs. Anthony Worrall Thompson serves up salmon rilletes, Mediterranean sandwiches and an unusual bloody Mary (s) (24959);  
 10.00 News, regional news and weather (6751355) 10.05 Playdays. For the very young (s) (4981628) 10.25 Bananaman. Animation, with the voices of Tim Brooke-Taylor, Bill Oddie, Graeme Garden and Jill Shalvey (r) (6754442); 10.35 What a Carry On! A compilation of clips from the saucy Carry On series of film comedies (4024442);  
 11.00 News, regional news and weather (9575510) 11.05 Travel Show Guides. A look at what the main resorts of south-west France have to offer the holidaymaker (r) (4390143) 11.35 Major Dad. American domestic comedy series set on an army camp (4394336);  
 12.00 News, regional news and weather (7629404) 12.05 Summer Scene. Magazine series presented by Carol Keating and Linda Mitchell from the National Garden Festival in Ebbw Vale (8159794) 12.55 Regional News and weather (6056626)  
 1.00 One O'Clock News. (Ceefax) Weather (71930) 1.30 Neighbours. (Ceefax) (s) (5932591)  
 1.50 Wimbledon 92. Desmond Lynam introduces live action from day five of the championships. The commentating team is John Barrett, Mark Cox, Barry Davies, Bill Threlfall, Paul Hutchins, John Alexander and Julian Turt (s) (5605224)  
 4.10 The All New Poppy Show (r) (2465133) 4.35 The True Story of Spit MacPhee. Episode two of the eight-part children's drama series from Australia. (r) (Ceefax) (4035978)  
 5.00 Newsround (6433775) 5.10 Troublemakers. Episode four of a six-part children's drama series (r). (Ceefax) (9079978)  
 5.35 Neighbours (r). (Ceefax) (s) (941862). Northern Ireland: Inside Ulster  
 6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Anna Ford. (Ceefax) Weather (201)  
 6.30 Regional News Magazines (281). Northern Ireland: Neighbours  
 7.00 European Football Championship. Live coverage of the final from the Ullevi stadium, Gothenburg, between Germany and the surprise team of the tournament Denmark, introduced by Desmond Lynam with Terry Venables and Jimmy Hill. The commentator is John Motson, assisted by Trevor Brookings (28992423)  
 NB: the following programmes may run late if extra time is needed  
 9.10 News with Martin Lewis. (Ceefax) Regional news and weather (205065)



Bent on revenge for betrayal: Catherine Oxenberg (9.30pm)

- 9.30 Film: Ring of Scorpions (1990) starring Caroline Goodall, Catherine Oxenberg and Linda Cropper. The second of a four-part Australian drama about three women seeking revenge on a duplicitous man whose betrayal sent them to prison. Directed by Ian Barry. (Ceefax) (s) (11591)  
 10.30 Today at Wimbledon. Harry Carpenter and Helen Rollason introduce highlights from the fifth day of the championships. (Ceefax) (s) (27715)  
 11.30 Film: The Gate (1987) starring Stephen Dorff, Christa Denton and Louis Tripp. Canadian horror movie about a young boy, his friends and his teenage sister who accidentally discover and open a gate into Hell in their backyard during a weekend when the parents are away. A silly story is kept afloat by excellent special effects. Directed by Tibor Takacs (s) (559775)  
 12.55am Weather (1906263)

## BBC2

- 6.45 Open University. Victorian Dissenting Chapels (9888249) Ends at 7.10. 8.00 Breakfast News (1814794);  
 8.15 Westminster. A round-up of business from both Houses (6309930) 9.00 Yesterday at Wimbledon (r) (655442)  
 10.00 Films: Crazy (1943, b/w), starring Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. A tenuous Gershwin musical, being shown to mark Garland's seventieth birthday. Rooney plays the role of a wealthy businessman who is sent to an isolated, all-male agricultural college to help him concentrate on his studies and meets a beautiful girl. With Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra, directed by Norman Taurog (3937255)  
 11.35 The History Man. Brian McIlmenny visits medieval Bungay Castle in Norfolk (r) (5959133) 11.40 Weekend Outlook (r) (5956045) 11.45 Postman Pat (r) (6183442)  
 12.00 Wimbledon '92. Live action from the Centre and Number One courts on day five of the championships. Includes news and weather at 2.00, 3.00 and 3.50 (5623607)  
 8.00 The Crescent and the Star.  
 • CHOICE: Muslim Central Asia is the subject of this useful four-part briefing on some of the lesser-known territories of the former Soviet Union. Each film tackles one republic, starting tonight with Turkmenistan. It is the size of France, but with fewer than four million people, and thanks to its mineral resources has vast economic potential. That, however, is something for the future. Of more immediate concern is the cult of personality building up around President Niyazov, an infant mortality rate five times as high as Britain's and cautious moves towards capitalism. Repressed for 70 years by Soviet atheism, Islam is being re-emerging, but unlikely, it seems, to pose a threat to the state. Unlike that of the neighbouring Iranians or Afghans, the Turkmen's religion is traditional and non-fanatical. (Ceefax) (s) (6959)  
 8.30 Gardeners' World. Geoff Hamilton and Liz Rigby visit the Florade Show, a horticultural extravaganza in Holland (8794)  
 9.00 Bottom. Low taste comedy written by and starring Rik Mayall and Adrian Edmondson as a pair of bachelor apartment-sharers at the bottom of life's heap (r) (Ceefax) (s) (5688)



Words against war and want: Adrian Mitchell (9.30pm)

- 9.30 Words on Film: Pieces of Peace.  
 • CHOICE: Adrian Mitchell's personal documentary in verse sets out to be a treatise on peace and becomes a denunciation of war. Mitchell recalls the death of two uncles in the first world war and how his mother always wore two poppies on Remembrance Day. He remembers growing up in the second world war, being evacuated to the West country and playing blissfully in the woods as the battles raged. The innocence of childhood is a recurring theme, evoked through schoolchildren in Devon and young victims of torture being helped by a London medical student. Mitchell suggests that the third world war is a conflict between the rich and the poor, and that war: "no peace can last if starving people are locked out of the gates of our rich garden". Ralph Steadman's evocative drawings embellish the theme. (Ceefax) (s) (39881)  
 10.00 Have I Got News For You? Last in the series of the irreverent quiz presented by Angus Deayton. Joining the regular team captains, Ian Hislop and Paul Merton, are Cecil Parkinson and Norman Willis (s) (52753)  
 10.30 Newnight with Peter Snow (495713)  
 11.15 What the Papers Say. Paul Foot of the Daily Mirror reviews how the fourth estate has treated the week's news (656572). Wales: Wales in Westminster  
 11.30 Scrutiny. Ian MacWhirter looks at the work of parliamentary committees (77626). Wales: (11.45-12.00) What the Papers Say  
 12.00 Weather (5660114)  
 12.05am Film: Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (9042973). Ends at 1.30

## ITV

- 6.00 TV-am. (1333171)  
 9.25 Cross Wit's. Crossword quiz game hosted by Tom O'Connor (6959778) 9.55 Thames News (1629775)  
 10.00 Out of this World. American comedy about a teenage girl with an alien father and a human mother (r) (s) (125268)  
 10.30 This Morning. Magazine series presented by Judy Finnigan and Richard Madeley. Today's edition includes French conversation for beginners and Anne Robinson with domestic tips from the Good Housekeeping Institute. National and international news at 10.55 and regional news at 11.55 (4885220)  
 12.10 Rainbows. Children's early-learning series (r) (8313341)  
 12.30 Lunchtime News with Nicholas Owen and Sonia Rusler (Oracle) Weather: 6.01-5.23: 1.10 Thames News (485077)  
 1.20 Home and Away. Australian family drama serial. (Oracle) (11815607) 1.50 A Country Practice. Medical drama set in a small Australian outback town (s) (68677662)  
 2.20 Highway to Heaven. Jonathan the apprentice angel, on earth to earn his wings and harp, comes to the aid of a down-and-out former attorney. Starring Michael Landon (1750220)  
 3.15 ITN News headlines (9557171) 3.20 Thames News headlines (9654084) 3.25 The Young Doctors. Drama serial set in a large Australian city hospital (3541317)  
 3.55 The Gingerbread Man. Animation based on David Wood's musical play. (Oracle) (s) (2942625) 4.10 B & B. The concluding part of the excellent family drama starring Kevin Whately as a widowed architect who opens up a seaside bed and breakfast hotel (1885607)  
 5.10 Home and Away (r). (Oracle) (1293274)  
 5.40 Early Evening News with John Suchet. (Oracle) Weather (129713) 5.55 6 O'Clock Live. Magazine series on south-east matters, presented by Frank Bough, Joanna Sheldon and Jeni Barnett (947046)  
 6.25 The Day. With a Peckham family who have decided to open their garden to the public this summer after joining the National Garden Scheme (82775)



Pints: Nicholas Cudde (left) and Simon Gregson (6.30pm)

- 6.30 Coronation Street. It's birthday party time for the McDonald twins. (Oracle) (249)  
 7.00 European Football Championship. Live coverage of the final between Germany and Denmark at the Ullevi stadium, Gothenburg, introduced by Elton Wesley. The commentators are Brian Moore and Ron Atkinson (r) (678626)  
 NB: the following programmes will run late if the match goes into extra time  
 9.30 Tarrant on TV. Chris Tarrant takes a wry look at world television, especially American shows of the 1950s that focused on the traumas of growing up (r) (33607)  
 10.00 News at Ten with Trevor McDonald and Alistair Stewart. (Oracle) Weather (320773) 10.35 LWTV News and weather (317046)  
 10.40 Film: Wild Geese II (1985) starring Scott Glenn. Barbara Carrera. Stodgy adventure yarn about a plot to spring Rudolf Hess (played by Laurence Olivier) from Spandau prison. Directed by Peter Hunt (28358442)  
 1.05 The James Whale Radio Show. The acerbic chat show hosts tries to upset more intrepid phone-in hopefuls (s) (3509244)  
 2.10 American Gladiators. Tests of strength and strategy (1452398)  
 3.05 CinemaAction. Charlie. Tuna with the latest news from the American film scene (7534314)  
 3.35 Raw Power. Rock video magazine (s) (8552911)  
 4.35 Burke's Law (b/w). Beverly Hills police drama from the 1960s starring Gene Barry (6219466)  
 5.30 ITN Morning News with Brenda Rowe (41089). Ends at 6.00

## CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 The Channel Four Daily (1331713) 9.25 Schools (84558220)  
 12.00 The Parliament Programme presented by Anne Perry (92862)  
 12.30 Business Daily (44713) 1.00 Sesame Street (r) (49368)  
 2.00 Love Lucy (b/w). Vintage American domestic comedy series starring Lucille Ball (6406423)  
 2.35 Film: The Mystery of Edwin Drood (1935, b/w) starring Claude Rains and Heather Angel. A worthy stab at dramatising Charles Dickens's unfinished novel, with Rains in good form as the choirmaster by day and opium addict at night. Directed by Stuart Walker. (Teletext) (2349591)  
 4.05 Journey into History. A brief look at the England of Hogarth, Gainsborough, Robert Adam and Captain Cook (2221684)  
 4.20 Fifteen to One. The final of the fast-moving general knowledge quiz presented by William G. Stewart (s) (3993461)  
 5.00 Female Parts: Norah, Rose, Wynne and Dorothy. Nancy Banks-Smith's affectionate portrait of four Lancashire Golden Girls (r). (Teletext) (4978)  
 6.00 Blossom. Comedy series starring Mayim Bialik as the only female in an otherwise all-male Los Angeles household. The guest star is Sonny Bono (s) (539)  
 6.30 Happy Days. American high school comedy series set in 1950s Milwaukee (591)  
 7.00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow and Shahna Pakravan. (Teletext) Weather (570775) 7.50 First Reaction. Ted Hughes's new book Rain-Charm for the Ducky and Other Poems is reviewed (722572)



Getting away: Clive Moore and Nicola Stephenson (8.00pm)

- 8.00 Brookside. Soap set in a suburban Merseyside close. (Teletext) (s) (4555)  
 8.30 The Music Game. Pop to Baroque music quiz chaired by Tony Slattery. Tonight's panel is comedian Tony Hawkes, violinist Cathy Thompson and journalist Alan Coren (s) (3862)  
 9.00 Cheers. More bibulous laughs from the staff and customers of the popular Boston bar. Among tonight's guests is chat show host Dick Cavett (r). (Teletext) (3084)  
 9.30 Garden Club. Roy Lancaster and Matthew Biggs visit private gardens in Oxford. (Teletext) (31249)  
 10.00 Roseanne. (Teletext) (s) (93591)  
 10.30 Clive Anderson Talks Back. Last in the series of celebrity conversation. The guests include the editor of The Sunday Times, Andrew Neil (s) (466201)  
 11.10 A Stab in the Dark. A look at the week's news by David Baddiel of The Mary Whitehouse Experience, political correspondent Michael Wode and Tracy Macdonald from The Late Show (s) (491572)  
 11.40 Film: Kiss of Death (1947, b/w).  
 • CHOICE: Richard Widmark made his unforgettable screen debut as a giggling psychopath in this crisp, shot-on-location thriller directed by the seasoned Hollywood professional Henry Hathaway. Widmark's antagonist is a small-time crook (Victor Mature) who is sentenced to 20 years for robbery but turns informer at the suggestion of the district attorney (Brian Donlevy). Forced to testify against Widmark, a killer not averse to pushing old women in wheelchairs down stairs. Mature finds himself fighting for his life. Widmark's performance won an Oscar nomination and provided a spectacular launch pad for a long career. The story may smack of melodrama but in line with the documentary impact in post-war American cinema the New York streets and apartments and Sing Sing penitentiary are all real. (Teletext) (120133)  
 1.30am The Twilight Zone: Nick of Time (b/w). A tale of the supernatural (7637114). Ends at 1.55

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## SATellite

- SKY ONE**  
 • Via the Astra and Maripolo satellites.  
 6.00am The DJ Kat Show (1939881) 8.40 Mr Peppercorn (1095930) 8.55 Lingo Comedy Play-Along (563607) 9.30 The Pyramid Game (71851) 10.00 Let's Make a Deal (11084) 10.30 The Bold and the Beautiful (49794) 11.00 The Young and the Restless (48626) 12.00 St Elsewhere (61404) 1.00pm Street (42442) 1.30 Gardeners' World (48644) 1.50 The Young and the Restless (48626) 2.00 The Young and the Restless (48626) 2.30 The Young and the Restless (48626) 3.00 The Young and the Restless (48626) 3.30 The Young and the Restless (48626) 4.00 The Young and the Restless (48626) 4.30 The Young and the Restless (48626) 5.00 The Young and the Restless (48626) 5.30 The Young and the Restless (48626) 6.00 The Young and the Restless (48626) 6.30 The Young and the Restless (48626) 7.00 The Young and the Restless (48626) 7.30 The Young and the Restless (48626) 8.00 The Young and the Restless (48626) 8.30 The Young and the Restless (48626) 9.00 The Young and the Restless (48626) 9.30 The Young and the Restless 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